The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,309 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L.	Tasmania	4509	800	G. G. Perrins	27th Feb.
M.	Cathay	3963	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L.	Hydaspes	3934	600	G. Scrivener	13th "
—	Gwalior	2783	500	E. Harris	20th "
L.	Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weigheil	27th "
M.	Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L.	Surat	3142	500	C. R. Edwards	10th "
—	Sutlej	2735	600	W. J. Webber	17th "
L.	Ghuznee	4279	800	M. Wyatt	24th "
M.	Iberus	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	1st May.
L.	Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	8th "
—	Assaye	2124	500	S. F. Lowe	15th "
L.	Verona	3116	600	L. H. Mould	22nd "
M.	Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	29th "
L.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTHALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	6th March.
VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	20th "
ROSETTA	3082	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; also return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON about every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the Voyage to the former port is accomplished in 13 days in fair weather (21 days during the monsoon). The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st or 2nd month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th or 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

Fares to all ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent mentioned in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st March.
GIAVA*	3,500	400	1st April.
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	3,000	800	1st May.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

* No Second Class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885
BERENICE	G. H. Verona	3,500 555	1st March.
KLEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100 600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	3rd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	1st March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 30, 1885

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London:—

	Tons.	Comd.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Carthage	2,650	A. B. Gray	5th April 1885.
s. s. City of Rhios	3,246	D. Macpherson.	5th May.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1885. Agents.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing S.S. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on or about the 10th March next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage &c. Apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

THE s.s. RIVER INDUS has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain of the steamer, by whom all such are payable, before the sailing of the steamer; otherwise they will not be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, inwards s.s. River Indus.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1885.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th February, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebundar and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 108 tons, on 26th February, 1885, 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 14, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all ports of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House, Street.

N.B.—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

INDIAN AND COLONICAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

(Copy.)

South Kensington, S. W., Janury 2, 1885.

Dear Sirs,

I am requested by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, to inform you that he has had under consideration your application for the appointment of passenger Agents to the Royal Commission of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

His Royal Highness, considering similar services rendered by your firm upon the occasions of the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873 and at Paris in 1878, approves of the appointment of your firm under the same conditions as upon those occasions.

Very sincerely yours.

(Signed) PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.
Secretary.

Messrs. Thos Cook & Son.

In accordance with the above appointment, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are prepared to receive as early as possible the names and addresses of all who purpose visiting the Exhibition, and the dates of departure from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee, so that names can be registered in consecutive order and the necessary accommodation reserved on the various lines of steamers.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are making arrangements with the various Steam-ship Companies meet the special requirements of Indian gentlemen whilst travelling, and they will also arrange for special homes in London, offering the accommodation required by all castes.

To register names and dates, and for further information, apply to the Indian Offices of Thomas Cook and Son,

Bombay: 17, Hornby Row.
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME
STILTON CHEESE.
Re. 1-4 per lb.
in first-rate condition.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINEST FRENCH SWEETS, CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Green Chinois.	Red Pears.	Almonds.
Golden "	Greengages.	Apricots.
Anlelique.	Mirabelles.	Ginger.
White Pears.	Peaches.	

Rs. 2 per pound.

BEST FRENCH SWEETS, in 7 pound boxes or loose. Price Rs. 2 per pound.

Pralines à Vanille, Red or Brown.

Jujubes. Pate Guimauve.

ROYAL MIXTURE,
Consisting of Chocolates, Pralines, Sugared Almonds, Bird's Eggs, etc., etc.

SUGARED ALMONDS AND SUGARED NUTS.
Re. 1-8 per pound.

CHINESE MARBLES AND BIRD'S EGGS.
14 as. per pound.

SWEETS IN BOXES.
Sugared Almonds.
Re. 1, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 2-8 each.

CHOCOLATE LOMBART.
As. 12, Re. 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 3 each.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Rs. 1-4 and 2-4 each.

BONBON FRANCAIS.
Re. 1-4 each.

PRETTY HAMPERS, CONTAINING CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND BON-BONS.
Rs. 4-8 each.

HAMPERS CONTAINING SWEETS ONLY.
As. 12, Re. 1-2, 2-4 each.

SMALL FANCY BOXES, Baskets, etc.
As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and 1-12 each.

BOXES containing 6 of above assorted.
Rs. 3-8 each.

HANDSOME SILK BOXES, containing Mixed Sweets.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 each.

BOXES PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES containing Mixed Sweets.
Re. 1-12 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SYRUP
OF
POMEGRANATE RIND,

A truly efficacious and excellent remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

"G. J. M.," Meerut, Feb. 16, 1885, writes:—"I find it to be the only medicine which has had any effect in overcoming the prolonged attack of Chronic Dysentery from which I have been suffering since September, 1882."

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.
Prepared only by
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
FAMED HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any brand in India.

			Cash per doz.	Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S	Invalid BRANDY,	****	specially adapted for medical use	54	0
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Pale BRANDY,	***	soft and delicate, much appreciated	33	0
TREACHER'S	Old Pale BRANDY,	**	a very choice and matured spirit	30	0
TREACHER'S	Pale BRANDY,	*	a sound and good peg Brandy	26	0
TREACHER'S	Glenlivet WHISKY,		a blend of the finest Original	22	8
	HIGHLAND WHISKEYS		of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour		
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Irish WHISKY,		soft and mellow	22	8
TREACHER'S	Superior Old HOLLANDS,		a pure wholesome spirit	15	0
TREACHER'S	Dry Plymouth GIN,		very palatable flavour	20	0
TREACHER'S	Dry unsweetened GIN,		very superior	18	0
TREACHER'S	Sweetened Old Tom GIN,		high quality and delicate flavour	17	0
TREACHER'S	Finest Old Jamaica RUM		very old and fine	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public that we will on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, shift into the premises now occupied by the CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, in Church Gate Street.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

HOMEWARD BOUND

HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL CASH LIST. PASSENGERS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Sleeping Suits	6	2	White Military Shirts six	20	2	Slippers	3	2
Lounge Suits	26	4	Flannel "	42	14	Deck Shoes	5	4
Cardigan Jackets	7	14	Oxford "	31	8	Strong Socks doz.	8	12
Pyjamas	2	10	Coloured Cambric "	26	4	Linen Collars "	6	0
Dressing Gowns	8	12	Handkerchiefs "	2	8	Linen Faced "	0	12
Warm Overcoats	35	0	Gauze Banians "	12	4	Everclean do. each	0	12
Warm Rugs	12	4	Warm Gloves per pair	1	12	Deck Chairs	8	6

RAZORS, KNIVES, PURSES, &c., &c.,
And every other Requisite for the Trip at equally low prices.

HOAR & CO., OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. BOMBAY.
The Traveller's Kit-House.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NIZAMUT JEWEL SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

GOVERNMENT

AND FROM

H. H. THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD,

EARLY IN APRIL NEXT

HAMILTON & CO.

WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,

THE WHOLE OF THE

MOORSHEDABAD STATE JEWELS!

Many of these unique ornaments were formerly the property of

"THE MOGUL EMPERORS"

AND ARE ENGRAVED WITH THEIR SEALS.

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded Post-free on application.

Orders to purchase registered gratis.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a numbe of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating and good BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their inferior position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices:—

Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
42 12	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed	45 0
34 4	White Capsule **** very choice	36 0
31 6	Green Capsule *** extra soft old pale	33 0
27 8	Blue Capsule ** very soft old pale	29 0
24 0	Yellow Capsule * soft old pale	25 8
19 0	Alexandre & Co., a good peg brandy	20 0

On a purchase of 3 cases a cash discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, will be allowed off our credit rates.

MILITARY SQUARE.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have now opened several cases containing a very large and varied stock of entirely new goods; they are most suitable for presentation and are purchased from the leading manufacturers; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection they are unsurpassed by any other firm in India.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

MICROSCOPES.

THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these Instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet, Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected, and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TINCTURE OF
PODOPHYLLUM
(Podophyllum Peltatum.)

A NEW and elegant preparation of PODOPHYLLUM (American May-apple) so justly celebrated for its curative powers in all derangements of the Liver, Constipation, and Biliousness.

This preparation has the great advantage of being equally suitable for children as well as adults, and is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
POMMELO
BITTERS.

THE KING
OF
APPETIZERS.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

Prepared only by
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES AND COTTON BUYERS.

THE HODGART PATENT COTTON OPENER, MIXING and CLEANING MACHINE.

Overcomes all objections to Machines of previous designs.

Absolute security from Risk of Fire.

Dispenses entirely with labour and beating with canes.

Guaranteed to open and mix 400 lbs. of cotton per minute.

References and full particulars can be obtained from

The Sole Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Where a Model may be seen.

OUIDA'S NEXT NEW NOVEL
will apear first in
"THE OVERLAND MAIL,"
following Miss Braddons "Wyllard's Weird."

THE OVERLAND MAIL, (48 pages) is published Weekly: Subscription 21-12-0 per annum (52 Nos.) payable in advance to HENRY S. KING & Co. 65, Cornhill, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND NIGHT OF THE SEASON!
GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY has set apart this night for presenting a CUP to their esteemed verse Composer and Musical Director, FEROZE, for his gratuitous services to the Club in composing songs in all their plays during the season.
DUKHI GUL.
And all the songs of the other two plays.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CITY of "CARTHAGE" to sail either for London or Liverpool, early in April, will require the services of a Surgeon for the voyage in exchange for a free passage. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM in Leipzig, Germany, who has already a connection in the Bombay Market, wishes to engage an active agent, Englishman or German, to look after their Indent business for all sorts of German Hosiery Cloth, Textile, and fancy goods. First class references required. Applications to C. S., 100, Post Office, Leipzig, Germany.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR PAD-LOCKS with 2 keys one inch, Rs. 6-14; one and half, Rs. 7-13; two, Rs. 9-1; two and half, Rs. 10-5; three, Rs. 10-15, three and half, Rs. 13 2 and four inches Rs. 18-12.
Nickel-plated keys to the above 10 as. extra.
Chubb's price list free by post.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF A WRECKED STEAMER.
THE Wreck of the Steamer CHOLON, built in 1882 by Inglis, gross tonnage, 3,053 tons, Veritas, lying opposite Akiona, in the Rangoon river, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by BALTHAZAR and Co. of Rangoon, on the 27th day of February. Cash on the fall of the hammer. By legal order of the French Consul at Rangoon.
R. & J. Q. ROWETT.
Rangoon, February 21.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR PERIODICAL TICKETS.
ON and after the first of March next the rates for PERIODICAL TICKETS issued between Stations from Bombay to Callian inclusive will be REDUCED.
Full particulars of the reduced charges may be had on application to the Station Masters, or of the undersigned.
HENRY CONDER,
Ge neral Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-fourth of February, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE RUMZAN MANOOLLA has contracted to SELL to MEMON HAJEE, TYAB HAJEE, RAHIMTULA HAJEE, SAHOO SEEDICK, and others, the Trustees of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB CHARITY FUNDS, All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Shaik Abdoolla Packmaray-street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 129 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2320 and 2320, new No. 2807, Old Survey No. 1061, and new No. 1475, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 15, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Shaik Abdoolla Packmeray-street, on or towards the west by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Hora Bodul Dopajee, and on or towards the south by Abdulla Cooper-street. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property, by way of mortgage, inh ritance, lease, gift, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the purchaser's Solicitor's Messrs. TYABJEE and DAYABHAI at their office, No. 1, in Hummum-street, within the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof. After which time the purchase will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 24th day of February, 1885.

હાજી તાયબ હાજી રાહીમતુલા.
HAJEE TYEB, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA,
Purchasers.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of S. Solomon, Esq., nearly opposite to Justice Nanabhai Haridass. It has a handsome drawing, dining and billiard rooms and four bed and bath-rooms. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on "The Ridge," a very desirable BUNGALOW, lately in the occupation of D. Watson, Esq., and now under thorough repairs nearly at a cost of Two thousand Rupees. Would be willing to make such changes so as to suit the intended tenant's requirements and convenience. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on "Lands End-road," Malabar Hill, on the sea shore. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The newly built upper-storied BUNGALOW on "the Ridge," Malabar Hill, nearly opposite to Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, consists of handsome drawing, and dining-rooms, and four bed rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, for six months certain, a completely and handsomely furnished Bungalow on Malabar Hill. For Rent and other further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, an upperstoreyed BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill facing the Sea. Rent, Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a newly-built BUNGALOW on Pedder-road, nearly opposite to F. D. Parker, Esq. It has a Drawing and Dining-room and four Bed-rooms, all open to the westerly sea-breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a desirable BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "THE WILDERNESS" on Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, former residence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SOUDAN EXPEDITION, WARREN'S COOKING Pots, invaluable in camp or field.

PICNIC, SHOOTING, or HILL TENT, on Umbrella Principle; can be erected, taken down and packed in 2 minutes. Weight complete with pole and spikes 45 lbs. Price, packed in wooden case, Rs. 120.

GERMAN BEER.—Fresh stock just to hand, in quarts and pints, clear and sparkling.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. Illustrated Price-list on application.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS.—Ornamental Porcelain, specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES; from A. Athanasiades, Cairo, first importation into India fresh and fragrant.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c., per set of 4, Rs. 6.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 15 per set.

"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete; No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10 and 12, each.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET,
BOMBAY.

SKINNY MEN.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is an unequalled remedy for every form of LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, INDIGESTION, and BILLIOUSNESS. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, ground floor of a pleasant house in Grant-road, or could arrange for rooms with or without board. Address, D. D., *Gazette Office*.

JUST RECEIVED, good YARN DYED REGIMENTAL KAKEE, from Rs. 6 to 7 per suit.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.—Travelling Kit Warehouse, Bombay.

WANTED, a TURNOUT suitable for Aden; low DOG CART, strong pony with serviceable harness. Particulars to G. W., care of MANAGER, *ombay Gazette*.

MRS. PRYER Milliner and Dressmaker.—Very best French Kid Gloves, black and colors, 4 buttons 3-8 6 do. 4-8. A large assortment of new Millinery, Medow St.

MRS. PURSER and the MISSES PURSER, late of Queen's College, Tufnell Park, London, offer board and education to a limited number of children, to insure whose improvement and home comfort every effort will be made.—Terms (in advance) £60 per annum.—First class references, 17, Western Hill, Durham, England.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! clearing off to make room for fresh supplies; plain, Mechanical, Electric, &c.—STEWARD & Co.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

A PAIR of Arab GALLOWAYS, 13-3, quiet in single and double harness, and good in saddle. Price, Rs. 700. Apply E. H. HALLAM, Poona.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PHIPSON and Co. have now received full supplies of Club Sherries—Roederer Champagne and Kidd and Chadbolts Whiskies. List on application.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

JUST UNPACKED, a splendid assortment of Jewellery and superior old Persian Carpets of all sizes. HERJIMULL & Co., Esplanade-road.

MUFFINS—ready daily in time for afternoon Tea, 2 as. and 3 as. each. Buttered, and a cup of Tea for 8 as.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" BRAND, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE. Magnums, Rs. 14; Quarts, Rs. 8; Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, B. W. G., 7 years. Up to great weight, very quiet, good charger. Price, Rs. 800. Apply to "Bombay Sowar," care Grindlay Groom, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Poroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, Pupils in Pianoforte music, guaranteed to teach to play from sight in a short time. For terms apply to Mr. T. C. Gordon, No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

£6 277,986·3·0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a cottage piano by Soundy and Co. by 7 octaves, 3 years in use. Cost Rs. 450. No reason able offer refused. Apply to W., care of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street Bombay.

MR. T. C. GORDON'S tonic-solfa class for Vocal Music opens in March 2. Terms Rs. 2 a month in advance, lessons once a week, at No. 1, Grant Buildings; a class for children also. Terms Re. 1 a month.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Prize prizes, Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE, CHARGER, Bay Arab Horse, 14-2, has been trained at the school and makes a capital parade horse. Goes well in single or double harness. Price, Rs. 650. Apply to Col. Stokes, the King's Own Regt., Poona.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 78 and Kilderkins Rs. 39, Marked LIGHT GRAVITY at Rs. 86 in Hogsheads Rs. 72 and Kilderkins Rs. 28, less 5 per cent discount for cash. Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SEWING MACHINES!—A large and assorted stock from the best English and Continental makers, always on hand. These machines are matchless, and stand pre-eminently above all others.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE at the BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE "Report of the FACTORY COMMISSION," and "Report on the EXTENSION of the BOILERS ACT, to Boilers of 10-horse power or less." Price Re. 1-10 and 3 annas respectively.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

B. V. R. C.—CINDERELLA DANCE. Town Hall, FRIDAY, March 6. Applications for tickets must be registered with the undersigned not later than Wednesday, March 4, to enable the committee to make necessary arrangements.—A. F. SOUNDY, Quartermaster, B. V. R. C.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act. The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Re. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, Dried Cod Fish, &c.—PEARSE 22, Apollo-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, at 3 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December, 1884.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January, 1885.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the RIGHT in the Thana Collectorate to COLLECT MOWRA FLOWERS growing in all Government Forests whether Protected or Reserved in alienated villages where the alliance has no forest rights, in Government waste lands and village sites, and in the occupied lands of villages in the Dahanu, Mahim, Wada, and Sholapur talukas coming under the Dahanu and Kolwan settlements. In cases of disputed right to Mowra flowers the decision of the Collector of Thana shall be binding.
2. The proposed contract will be in force from 6th March to the 31st December, 1885.
3. The Contractor shall purchase Mowra flowers which may be collected and brought to him by members of the wild tribes at the rate to be determined upon.
4. Tenderers should state the amount they are willing to pay for the right to collect the Mowra flowers either for the whole collectorate in lump, for each taluka separately, or for the talukas included respectively in the two Forest divisions of North and South Thana.
5. Tenderers should state clearly the minimum price per Bengal seer of 80 tolas, which they will pay to the wild tribes who will gather Mowra flowers for delivery to them.
6. Tenders should be submitted to the Divisional Forest Officers of North and South Thana for their respective talukas before noon on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1885, at which hour the tenders will be opened by these officers at Thana.
7. The conditions of the agreement to be entered into by the party whose tender may be accepted and other information relating to the proposed contract can be ascertained by reference, personally or otherwise to the Divisional Forest officers North and South Thana.
8. It will not be obligatory upon the Forest officers to accept the highest or any tender.
A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.
Conservator of Forests, N. C's Office, Poona, 18th February, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WALTER CARTER has been ADMITTED A PARTNER from this date in the Bombay Branch of our business.
LUND & BLOCKLEY,
Clock and Watch-makers to the Queen-Empress and Government of India.
Rampart-row, Bombay, and 42, Pall Mall, London.
1st February, 1885.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for PROVISIONING H. M.'s Common Jail and also the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, for the year 1885-86. Forms of tenders and all particulars can be obtained on personal application at the office of H. M.'s Common Jail.
No tender will be received later than the 14th March, 1885.
A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent H. M.'s Common Jail,
and Governor Government Female Workhouse.
H. M.'s Common Jail, Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
A MEETING of the GUARANTORS of the BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1885, at 5 o'clock p. m., to appoint an Executive Committee and pass a resolution respecting the date of opening.
—HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON will preside.
F. FORBES ADAM,
President of Guarantors.
Bombay, February 20, 1885.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 P. M.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Bombay, 4th February, 1885. Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office
Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—
6 / 5½ / 5 / 3¾ per cent per annum subject to } 18 months / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " } notice of withdrawal,
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49, Dhobe-tank-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 28th February, 1885, at 3 o'clock p.m.
1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
2nd. To appoint Directors in the place of two Directors who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 19th February, 1885.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
KOTAGHERRY TEA—GOLD MEDAL, MADRAS.
NILGIRIS TEA—SILVER MEDAL, CALCUTTA.
(K. T. E. in triangle—Trade-mark.)
THIS BRAND has been awarded eight prizes in Madras, Silver Medal and First Class Certificate in Calcutta, seven Diplomas in Melbourne, and is well known in the London Market.
Few if any who have once given it a trial will drink any other, and the large and increasing demand for K. T. E. is its best recommendation.
RECOMMENDED—
ORANGE PEKOE, Yellow label.....Re. 1-10 per lb.
PEKOE, Pink label ..... " 1-6 "
Other varieties at cheaper rates.
CAUTION.—We guarantee the Tea pure and well seasoned, and sell it in 1 lb. lead packets, and none can be genuine unless purchased from us.
BOLTON & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Materials for Field Officers' Quarters in Marine Lines, Bombay.
2. Specification and conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 26th instant when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rupees 500 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 18th February, 1885.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER.
100 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 100 paid up, in the Bombay Land and Building Co., Limited.
THE VENDOR is the principal owner of Parli Hill (about ten minutes' drive from Bandora Station) which by improvements already effected has become a valuable building estate and plantation. About 70,000, square yards of land and 4 new bungalows belong to the above company. The Vendor wishes to further develop the estate and to erect several more bungalows for which applications have been made; with great accommodation than those already built. The existing improvements have doubled the value of the Co.'s land and the Vendor would be glad to continue them by a small proprietary with the safeguard of limited liability. He himself proposes to retain not less than 200 shares in the Co. as a permanent investment. The Capital would be called up as required to pay the Builder. The memorandum and articles of association of the Co. and the last Balance Sheet can be inspected in the office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Bombay. Tenders for the above shares in lots of not less than 5 and at a minimum of Rs. 110 per share will be received by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Solicitors, Bombay, up to the 2nd March 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS!
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... " 750
Do. for 8 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. ... " 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ... " 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ... " 2,000
SWAN AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-street.

SALE OF KANARA TEAK TIMBER.
NOTICE is hereby given that about 1,214 Kandies of GIRDLED TEAK, 3,539 Kandies of SLEEPERWOOD and 49 Kandies of BLACKWOOD of 12½ c. ft. per Kandy will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, on MONDAY, 16th March, 1885.
2. The timber will be put up in lots of from 200 to 250 kandies girdled teak; 100 to 500 kandies sleeperwood; and 5 to 30 kandies of blackwood each, of which the computed measurements as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the kandy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.
3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.
4. Terms of Sale.—Cash or payment to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the undersigned.
5. The Forest Depot will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed prior to the setting in of the next South-West Monsoon, and will charge Depot rent at the rate of (Re. 1) one per log per mensem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31th November, 1885.
R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
In charge Coast Timber Depots.
Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, 17th February, 1885.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OURUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge for the service between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under:—

1st Class	Rs. 8
2nd do.	" 5
3rd do.	" 2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	3 maunds	or 240 lbs,
2nd do.	2 "	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1 "	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.
Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.
The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran on the following days:—
Steamer "Bhavnagar" every Saturday from Bhavnagar.
Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.
All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days, after that, if used, they will be excessed full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar bunder office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.
For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.
For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office, Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.
By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 18th January, 1885.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, aged 35, who after 14 years, residence in India as Private Banker and East India Agent, has resided in London for the past two years, is desirous of obtaining a position again in a Banking or Agency House, in the East Indies. The best references will be given, and first-class testimonials produced. Address A. D. S., care of Albert Saunders, Esq., 21, Great St. Helens, London, E. C., England.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), as a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.
N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address:—
Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.
Bombay, February 2, 1885.

NOTICE.
MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the Public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.
The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.
A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.
Bombay, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE.
THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummun-street, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 25th February, 1885, at 4 o'clock p.m., (Bombay time.)
1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet for the period ending 31st December 1884.
2nd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 27th February, 1885, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummun-street, Bombay, 16th February, 1885.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two a bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throa sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.
NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.
THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.
GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.
Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, bittle dressers for Girl.
We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.
BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietor Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Mar t near Jumma Musjid.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.
THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below:—
MAIN LINE.

	Mail A.M.	Mixed. A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	10-45.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola.....	9-8	1-13
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	6-4.
	Mail P.M.	Mixed. A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-.....	2-0	7-10.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola.....	5-52	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.
BRANCH LINE.		
Departure Dhoraji	10-52	A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53	P.M.
Departure Dhola.....	1-35	"
Arrival Dhoraji.....	7-35	"

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.
The mail trains will not stop at the following stations:—
Vartej. Ningala.
Sanoshra. Kanala.
Ujaivav.
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.
CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE INDIAN FIELD FORCE, EGYPT.
AN INDIAN POST OFFICE will accompany the Indian Field Force proceeding on active service to Egypt.
2. Correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force Egypt, should be addressed as follows:—
"A. B.,
(Regiment, Ship or Office,)
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."
No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment, Battery, Ship or Office with which the addressee is serving.
3. Prepayment of correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force is Compulsory.
4. The rate of postage for letters sent from India to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Native Army, and to persons included under "Mustered Establishments" is nine pies for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce or 11-5 of a tola in weight. Not only must such letters be prepaid, but the addresses must show the Regiment to which the persons addressed belong. In the case of Mustered Establishments, which include the marginally * noted persons, the address must show their designations, and the Regiment to which they are attached, as under:—
* Hospital and Bazar establishments. Munshis. Lascars. Cooks. Sweepers. Bhistis.
KARIM BAKSH,
Bhisti,
28th Bo. N. I.,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."
5. Letters addressed to camp followers cannot be sent at the nine pie rate, and such letters will, therefore, be charged at the ordinary rate to Egypt, viz. 3 annas.
6. No British troops are being sent from India to Egypt, but letters addressed to British Soldiers and Seamen, or to any of the privileged class mentioned in clause 190 of the Indian Postal Guide, who may be serving in Egypt, will be sent of course at the special rates, subject to the conditions laid down in that clause and the following clauses.
7. Articles intended for persons other than the above will be charged at the ordinary postage rates mentioned opposite to "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule of the Postal Guide.
8. Official correspondence for the Indian Field Force will be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence for Egypt. It should be prepaid by service postage labels under the superscription and signature prescribed in clause 353 of the Postal Guide.
9. Money or

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

SUIT AGAINST A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

MOTICHAND PURBHOODAS *vs.* FRAMJEE DORABJEE GRAWALLA.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, moved on behalf of the defendant to transfer the suit either to the list of long causes or to grant an adjournment sufficient to enable the defendant to inspect the plaintiff's books. The learned counsel read the affidavit made by the defendant in the matter, which went to show that the plaintiff had brought the suit to recover the sums of Rs. 19,132 and Rs.9,401 alleged to be lent by him under circumstances mentioned in the plaint. The defendant had a running account with the plaintiff at Poona, and had not to the best of his recollection adjusted or signed the account for more than three years, and was in several respects incorrect. The plaintiff had produced for his inspection a signature alleged to be his to show that in December, 1883, he adjusted the account up to the 31st October, 1883. From the hurried inspection he had of the signature, the defendant believed that it was not in his handwriting. The plaintiff was the agent of the defendant in Bombay amongst other things for the purpose of purchasing on his behalf when required sundry articles, clothing, &c., for supplying the same to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the European General, and the Goculdas Tejpal hospitals, and the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and the defendant had now learned that the plaintiff had charged him higher rates than what he had purchased for. The defendant had authorised the plaintiff to advance to one Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia up to a certain sum, and he was informed that the latter had made payments of less sums and debited him with larger sums as such agent. The plaintiff had received on account of the defendant from the hospitals named more than a lakh of rupees for which he had to render an account. The defendant was informed that the plaintiff had advanced several sums of money to Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia for his own private purposes, and that these sums had been debited to his account without his consent. Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia was not his agent as was alleged in the plaint, nor was he authorised to adjust the account as he appeared to have done without his knowledge and consent. He found on inspection that the plaintiff had kept two sets of books which did not agree with one another. The summons in this suit was served upon him in Poona on or about the 12th instant during his illness, and that on recovery when he came down to Bombay on the 20th instant he instructed his attorney to defend the suit. It was not true that he was deeply involved, but on the contrary he owned properties in Poona, Ahmednugger, and other places of the value of several lakhs and as a large contractor had deposited Rs. 80,000 with Government as security for carrying on the various contracts.

MR. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, opposed the application, observing that the affidavit so far as one could understand it was an attempt to shunt this suit into the long cause list. The defendant did not deny that there was a large sum due by him to the plaintiff, and as would be observed from the affidavit he did not pledge his oath to it, or he might afterwards be indicted for it. Nor did he attempt to deny his signature. The affidavit contained an audacious falsehood which fortunately the plaintiff was in a position to unmask. It stated that the summons was served upon him about the 12th instant at Poona. This was a cautious falsehood in so far as the words "on or about" went probably inserted to save himself from the consequences of perjury. The summons was served on the defendant on the morning of the 9th instant. Was it to be believed, the learned counsel asked, that a circumstance of that character could have escaped the memory of the defendant, and that he could have honestly stated that the summons was served on the 12th instant. Although he had been served with the summons on the 9th he did not appear to have moved in the matter until the 20th instant, when his solicitor applied for proceedings in the case. It was only yesterday that the defendant went to inspect the adjustment of the accounts, and he expressed his doubt about a signature as the foot of one of these adjustments, although he did not venture to deny it. It was strange that the defendant could not recognise his signature which was signed only about two years ago. It was obvious that this allegation was a mere cloak and a device to lead the Court to believe that there was something validin the defence. But there was another adjustment signed by the defendant in October, 1882, which he did not venture to deny. The defendant besides had received deeply involved. It would, under the circumstances, be monstrous and a gross injustice if the case were transferred to the long cause list without putting the defendant under terms. The object of instituting short causes was the convenience of the court, and the learned counsel urged that it ought not to be made an engine for defeating *bona fide* claims by fraudulent defences. In October last the plaintiff gave the defendant a notice of demand relying among others upon the adjustment of October, 1883, and surely that was the time for the defendant to object to the adjustment if he thought that the plaintiff had been wrong with his accounts. The learned counsel challenged the defendant to stop into the witness-box and deny the fact of the adjustment being signed by him. The defendant denied that he had been deeply involved, further he had already thought his solicitors given him the amounts and the names of different persons to whom he was indebted.

MR. Inverarity in reply said that the defendant ought to have an inspection of the accounts from the plaintiff, who acted as his agent. It was not true that the defendant had been heavily involved. He had properties to the value of several lakhs in Poona and elsewhere.

HIS lordship decided to hear the case as a short cause.

THE plaint in the case as read to the court went to show that the plaintiff from time to time previously to the 31st October, 1883, lent to the defendants at Bombay and elsewhere divers sums of money, and on the 9th December, 1883, the accounts of the loan and interest thereon were adjusted down to the 31st October, 1883, and a sum of Rs. 19,132 was found due by the defendant to the plaintiff, the defendant signing an acknowledgement of the amount in the plaintiff's book. The plaintiff also between April, 1883, and June, 1884, lent several other sums to the defendant for the purpose of enabling him to carry out certain contracts undertaken by him to supply provisions to the civil hospitals in Bombay, and the plaintiff from time to time received payments from Government under a power of attorney from defendant, which payments were duly credited by Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia to the defendant in the account of the loans. On the 31st October, 1883, the defendant by his agent Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia adjusted in Bombay with the plaintiff the account of the loans when a sum of Rs. 9282 was found due by the defendant to the plaintiff for which sum the former, through his agent Cowasjee signed an acknowledgment in the plaintiff's book. Since the adjustment the plaintiff had lent to the defendant various sums of money in Bombay and had received payments on account, and the sums so paid and received had been debited to the account from time to time by Cowasjee and a mehta of the defendant and there was a balance of Rs. 9,401 due to the plaintiff on account The plaintiff accordingly prayed for a decree for Rs. 19,132 and Rs. 9,401 with interest and costs.

EVIDENCE was then gone into. The case is still under adjudication.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A TRADE MARK CASE.

HEINRICH SCHARUR *vs.* ABDOOLALI SHUMSOODIN.

MR. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff, and moved for a consent decree as follows:—that the defendant admit that the "elephant" trade mark mentioned in the plaint is the sole and exclusive property of the plaintiff, that the rule *nisi* granted for an injunction be made absolute, that the defendant undertake not to sell, keep for sale, or import chinese-blue with the "elephant" trade mark, save a lot of ten cases expected to arrive for him; that notice of arrival of these cases be given to the plaintiff's representative, and if they bear the "elephant" labies, they be altered or pasted over the with some other labels; and that the defendant pay to the plaintiffs' representative Rs. 21 as liquidated damages, and Rs. 351 in full of all costs in the cause.

A decree was passed in the above terms.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Byculla Club Ball.

Feb. 26.—Millowners Association, Election of Secretary.
" 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
Moonlight Band, Esplanade, 8-30.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
" 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
Anjuman-i-Islam Madressa, Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
" 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
" 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
" 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
H. E. the Governor lays foundation-stone of Fergusson College, Poona.
" 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
" 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
" 11.—Prize distribution, Indo-British Institution, by H. E. the Governor.
" 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
" 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Tanjore.
" 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance, Town Hall.

LORD REAY IN SCOTLAND.

LORD REAY was on Jan. 30 installed in the Rectorial chair in St. Andrew's University. There was a large and distinguished company present, including the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Richard Cross, and Sir George Young. The Rev. Principal Tulloch, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided, and was supported by several professors. The Principal opened the proceedings with a Latin prayer, after which he formally installed Lord Reay to the Rectorship and wished him all happiness in the discharge of his high and important duties. Professor Mitchell, in the absence of Professor Crombie, Dean of the Faculty of Theology, through illness, presented several gentlemen for the degree of D.D., Professor Knight, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, presented the following for the degree of LL.D.:—Lord Reay, the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Rosebery, Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, Sir R. A. Cross, G.C.B., M.P., Sir George Young, M.A., President of the Senate of University College, London; Robert Anstruther Daizell, C.S.I., Vice-President of the India Council; Rev. Alexander Stewart, minister of Ballachulish; John Duncan, M.A., M.D., Edinburgh; William S. Playfair, M.D. London; W. Peterson, M.A., Principal of University College, Dundee; William E. H. Lecky, M.A., London; and Dr. Boyd, Provost of St. Andrew's. As the several gentlemen were capped, they were loudly cheered, Lord Rosebery being received by the audience and the students with much enthusiasm.

LORD Reay, in his inaugural address, referred exclusively to the question of university reform. He took first the faculty of law, and urged that the studies embraced in it should be widened. A faculty of laws which provided for the general legal culture of statesmen, magistrates, and landowners, for the professional efficiency of judges, lawyers, solicitors, and clerks in the civil service, and also for the higher standard of legal research of jurists, would be a better faculty of law than if it were to do only one of these three things. The proper place to educate civil servants was in such a faculty. They should not forget that Lords Brougham, Russell, and Palmerston were students in Edinburgh, where they found what Oxford and Cambridge did not offer to them. Now Cambridge had instituted a modern history tripos, an amended law tripos, a modern language tripos, a tripos of the Indian and a tripos of the Semitic languages. It was clear that we should have to give to our law faculty a twofold character, as the Germans had done, devoting part of it to public law, and another part to civil law. Judges, lawyers, and solicitors would avail themselves of the latter; public men, diplomatists, and civil servants of the former. With regard to the teaching of divinity, he thought that while they must continue that teaching they ought to throw open the divinity chairs to the best men in all the Reformed Churches. The Scotch universities should increase the facilities of training elementary and secondary school teachers. He also advocated a separate faculty of science. If they were to hold their own in manufactures, if they did not want to go aboard for scientific managers of their works, then they must give to their universities the full equipment which was necessary to bring science up to the highest level. The University of Edinburgh had done well in establishing a chair of agriculture and of engineering; but this was merely a small beginning. The Scottish universities were by their constitution, by their popular instincts, well adapted to spread their wings into this vast field of what he would call the higher education of the classes who were the actual producers of the wealth of the nation. This faculty would give considerable power in establishing lectureships on any special subject for which a specially gifted man should be found. He also called attention to the extreme importance of giving to the Scotch universities a complete system of laboratories. With regard to State examinations he was altogether in favour of qualifying for professions by a university degree, and not by State examinations, which was the German system. In conclusion, he advised the Scotch universities to work vigorously in order to impress the Government and the Legislature that the Scotch people were determined that more should be done for their higher education. He quoted statistics to show how much more liberal the university grants are in France, Germany, and Holland. The very fact that Oxford and Cambridge were self-supporting gave strength to their claim, that the grant which was made by the Government north of the Tweed must stimulate advance south of the Tweed. In educational matters it was the function of Scotland to act as a stimulant to England.

LORD Rosebery, after complimenting Lord Reay upon his address, remarked that he thought his lordship placed too much importance upon State aid as a necessary element in the development of Scotch education. With or without aid from the Treasury, education and the Scotch people would not be kept apart.

THIS concluded the proceedings. A *conversazione* was held in the afternoon, at which Lord Reay and Lord Dalhousie briefly addressed the students.

LORD Reay laid the foundation of a new Free Church at Galashiels on Feb. 2. In his address he remarked that certain important questions had arisen of late years which waited for settlement; and they could only be solved on a Christian basis. On the land question he had been asked how the right in private property could be transferred to the Government. His reply was that the Government must pay the money value. We must proceed on the morality of the Eighth Commandment, and that was the morality which would be preached in this new church. He was for a time to leave the border country he loved so well. He knew that he carried with him their best wishes for his welfare and success, and that knowledge would help and encourage him in the discharge of his duties in India.

THE inaugural address of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh was delivered in Queen-street-hall last night by Lord Reay, president of the association. Among those present were—Lord Rosebery, Lord Young, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Provost, and Mr. Goschen. Apologies were received from Sir Stafford Northcote, Rector of the University, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Shand, Lord M'Laren, and others.

LORD Reay, who was received with loud cheers, delivered the address. After alluding to his successor Lord Bute, with whom, he said, he thoroughly agreed on one point—namely, the maintenance of the Scottish nationality—he went on to say that in his address he proposed to give a straightforward account of what he believed to be the needs of the country at the present juncture. He would not forget that he was addressing an academic audience. He had always looked upon politics as a science not complete in itself, but one which owes much to other science had for its object the origin and nature of the State, its permanent conditions, its varied forms, its laws of development, its duties and its rights. Lord Reay dwelt at length on the part played in this subject:—We must not separate morals to politics like Machiavelli, nor must we idenify politics with philosophy like Plato. Politics constitute a separate field of research. Nothing could be, to my mind, a greater mistake than to lose sight of the fact that there is a side to political questions, and a higher side removed from party struggles: and while it is not reached by party strife, it all the more affects the welfare of the people and cannot with impunity be overlooked. The student of politics is more needed in a democracy than he is in a despotism. Our new constituencies will require trained politicians for their Cabinets, for their administration, quite as much as they were required under former rulers. It would be a very absurd proposition that in every department of life you require every year higher training except in the one which is most complex. Nobody will contend that the extension of the franchise is in itself a blessing to the new voters unless it is accompanied by the selection of statesmen who know how to promote their interests. Knowledge of the interests of the people is the fundamental requisite of statesmanship. This knowledge will in its highest development necessarily always be possessed by a few men, and must be accompanied by other qualities which also are rarely found. The people themselves may be without it, as they were in Prussia when they objected to Bismarck's preparations for the great struggle, as they were in Italy when they objected to Minghetti's wise financial policy, which has been attended with such marked success. In a medical man you require a variety of gifts; how much more in the man to whom you commit the charge of the body politic. There is a theory that all that is required in a statesman now-a-days is to be a wandering minstrel on many platforms. When I speak of politics as a science I do not mean that the world would be happy if it were governed by philosophers. What I mean is that the statesman has to take into account so many forces and to estimate such remote consequences that he must always be, as it were, on the alert. This is especially true of English politics. I shall not attempt to place the subjects in any order of precedence. If we begin at home, we certainly have three distinct nationalities in the British Isles alone, and each in itself is a study. The wants of each are different and require specific treatment. Each of our colonies is in the same condition. India is bristling with a variety of problems. Nobody can be called a political student who does not investigate questions of foreign policy. If there are countries that can afford to dispense with carefully trained public men, England is not one of them. It is comparatively easy to add to the roll of our voters; it is not easy to add to the roll of Ministers a statesman like the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis. For destructive statesmanship, even where you destroy abuses, anomalies, superfluities, you do not require a high order of statesmanship, but the questions which face us are questions of constructive statesmanship. Iconoclasts need no education, but we want to build up politically, not to destroy. Your foreign policy must be constructive. You cannot obtain the goodwill of other Powers if you do not constantly ascertain the aims of their policy. The mending of other empires should not be the beginning of the end of our own. At one time there was a school which held, I belive, that it was unnecessary for us to do anything but look on with supreme indifference at what was passing elsewhere. If that school has still any adherents, they must have had a rude awakening. The fatal mistake in that assumption was the idea that isolation was strength, and that other empires would follow your attitude and also look on. The policy of Lord Castlereagh was no doubt wise. He did not wish to come into contact with any other Power. That policy depended on our having no frontiers. Unfortunately we have to realise that, as a natural result of the increase of population we are losing the advantages of isolation and getting whatever disadvantages may attach to the possession of frontiers and of neighbours. We are in the position of the owner of a feudal mansion who is extremely annoyed by the sound of the dinner-bell in the new Elizabethan castle lately built by his neighbour at his park gate. The situation is undoubtedly serious. I do not mean that we could prevent other Powers from settling in unoccupied parts of the globe, but what I do mean is that such settlements will raise our foreign and our colonial policy in the future to even greater importance than they ever had in the past. We shall have frontiers to guard in almost every quarter of the globe. A French statesman considers it his first duty to watch the aims of German policy; a German statesman is in the same plight. Can anybody maintain that we have nothing to do with either? Does it make no difference whether the French are ruled by statesmen like the late Emperor and the late Gambetta, whose maxim was to preserve an unbroken alliance with this country? The French Senate has received a new constitution, our House of Commons also; but these two reforms leave the question of the relations between the two countries one of personal statesmanship. Public opinion requires to be formed; it is formed by direct and by indirect influences. In neither country will a statesman be at the head of affairs on account of the feelings he entertains towards the other, but on account of the internal political condition. You see, therefore, how great is the urgency of those very delicate questions of foreign policy being handled with a never-ceasing vigilance. You hear it said the people do not care. This I believe to be erroneous. They do not care in the same way that they care about astronomy; not because astronomy is not a very great science, but simply because I have had to give mind to other subjects. The instinct of the people is generally right, they feel that the highest questions must be dealt with by experts. They agree with Periclitus that one good man is worth a thousand inferior men. The people are like a jury who get their law from the Judges. If they want trained Judges they also want trained statesmen. The training of a statesman is not necessarily the platform. The platform is a valuable institution. I shall merely observe this—that of two statesmen, one of whom was a great platform orator, the other versed in the knowledge of the politics of other countries, in my humble opinion the latter is the species of whom there is likely to be the greater dearth in England. A repugnance has arisen in the public mind to everything connected with other politics than home politics. No more profitable task could be undertaken by you than to dispel this fatal error. Anybody, continued Lord Reay, who watches what is going on abroad will increase his usefulness at home, and bring to the study of home politics a mind stored with information which will make it possible for him to ward off disasters. An English statesman will venture on a course which seems to him quite plausible, but which will be misinterpreted abroad. Our insular situation, our insular ideas, are in this respect a disadvantage. We do not realize sufficiently that Voltaire's definition of Frederick the Great's character is applicable to many foreign statesmen of more modern times:—"Il était dans sa nature de faire toujours tout le contraire de ce qu'il écrivait, non par dissimulation, mais parce qu'il écrivait et parlait avec une espéce d'enthousiasme et agissait ensuite avec une autre." Over and over again I have noticed entirely misunderstood words. The late Emperor Napoleon III. understood the country, and what was the result? A happy one for both countries. So it will be if we make up our minds not to rest until we have fully ascertained what the aspirations of other nations are. I do not for a moment say that this is easy. But, if we want to avoid difficulties, it is imperative. What is the secret of Bismarck's power? His knowledge of the strength and weakness of his neighbours. Why does he confer with foreign statesmen? Why did he visit the late Emperor Napoleon? Why does the President of the United States, who is to be, take a hint from the camel, which gave its rider one chance of mounting, and if the rider missed the chance, the beast would not lie down again. This brought the speaker to the conclusion that of the political constructive instinct—namely, the reform of the House of Lords. On this subject he spoke as follows:—To the uneducated political mind nothing seems more natural than to abolish an institution the use of which is no more apparent to function than to yield with bad grace to reforms after they have become inveritable. To the political thinker the question is a different one. Can the advice and assistance of the House of Lords be had in a single Chamber be made thoroughly representative of all the great interests of the empire without stopping progress? It is generally admitted that the House of Lords is overburdened with work; that the number of innocents slaughtered at the end of each session is steadily on the increase; that members are bound to look after local interests. Even if Mr. Sellar carries out his plan—the contemplated reform of the Private Bill business, there will still be much room left for deliberation by another body. The abolition of the House of Lords would, therefore, be a blessing to the public, but it would be a curse to the individuals who are its members, and who, in such cases where political life was an object, would find no difficulty in obtaining seats in the popular House of Legislature. Would the abolitus that one good man is worth a thousand inferior men. The people are like a jury who get their law from the Judges. If they want trained Judges they also want trained statesmen. The training of a statesman is not necessarily the platform. The platform is a valuable institution. I shall merely observe this—that of two statesmen, one of whom was a great platform orator, the other versed in the knowledge of the politics of other countries, in my humble opinion the latter is the species of whom there is likely to be the greater dearth in England. A repugnance has arisen in the public mind to everything connected with other politics than home politics. No more profitable task could be undertaken by you than to dispel this fatal error. Anybody, continued Lord Reay, who watches what is going on abroad will increase his usefulness at home, and bring to the study of home politics a mind stored with information which will make it possible for him to ward off disasters. An English statesman will venture on a course which seems to him quite plausible, but which will be misinterpreted abroad. Our insular situation, our insular ideas, are in this respect a disadvantage. We do not realize sufficiently that Voltaire's definition of Frederick the Great's character is applicable to many foreign statesmen of more modern times:—"Il était dans sa nature de faire toujours tout le contraire de ce qu'il écrivait, non par dissimulation, mais parce qu'il écrivait et parlait avec une espéce d'enthousiasme et agissait ensuite avec une autre." Over and over again I have noticed entirely misunderstood words. The late Emperor Napoleon III. understood the country, and what was the result? A happy one for both countries. So it will be if we make up our minds not to rest until we have fully ascertained what the aspirations of other nations are. I do not for a moment say that this is easy. But, if we want to avoid difficulties, it is imperative. What is the secret of Bismarck's power? His knowledge of the strength and weakness of his neighbours. Why does he confer with foreign statesmen? Why did he visit the late Emperor Napoleon? Why does the President of the United States, who is to be, take a hint from the camel, which gave its rider one chance of mounting, and if the rider missed the chance, the beast would not lie down again. This brought the speaker to the conclusion that of the political constructive instinct—namely, the reform of the House of Lords. 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SIR R. TEMPLE ON FOREIGN POLITICS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, on Feb. 2, addressed a crowded meeting of East Worcestershire Conservatives at Redditch, under the presidency of Mr. Victor Milward. Referring to the German annexations in South Africa and New Guinea, he said that it was useless for England to adopt a conciliatory policy towards Germany. It would be far better to take a strong line, to plant our foot down, and if necessary to show our teeth and growl, for depend upon it anything like the bleating of a lamb was misunderstood by our Continental neighbours. Was Germany conciliated? He thought not. Recently one of the first newspapers of Germany was teeming with the most insolent abuse of this country, and showed how useless it was to endeavour to maintain a humble position in the world of imperial politics. In regard to the West African Conference England had somewhat thwarted Count Bismarck by insisting upon the recognition of the Niger as a British river. After alluding to the French acquisitions in Tonquin and Madagascar, Sir Richard referred to the proposed boundary commission between England and Russia. In regard to the frontiers of Afganistan, he contended that if the Russians did not send their commissioners England should act alone and fix the frontiers, which we would maintain at all cost. He expressed his gratification at the successful advances of the English expedition towards Khartoum, and spoke of the late Mr. Cameron, whom he had known at Bombay as a literary gentleman of great experience and ability, who in Southern Afganistan and Egypt had reflected honour upon the profession of the pen. He urged that England should not retire from the Soudan until order should be restored, and the dreadful slave trade suppressed. In conclusion he strongly advocated an increase in British naval armaments.

THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN CLUB.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Times* by Sir Trevor Lawrence:—

Soon after the establishment of the Northbrook Indian Club I was invited to join it by a friend at the instance of Lord Northbrook. Being a Conservative, I naturally sought assurances from my friend that the Club would be non-political in the strictest sense. These he gave me, on behalf of Lord Northbrook, in the amplest and most unequivocal terms. I was, therefore, not a little surprised at learning that the club proposed to entertain Lord Ripon at a banquet. I immediately wrote to the club committee and to Lord Northbrook, protesting against what seemed to me a flagrant departure from the non-political character of the club. The only answer I have received is that the banquet will be "devoid of all political significance."

Neither the committee nor Lord Northbrook appear to understand that the political significance of a banquet does not depend upon their "ipse dixit" of motives. It depends upon time, place, and circumstances. It is an insult to common sence to say that a banquet given by an Indian club to Lord Ripon at the present time, when he is being fêted far and wide by Radical clubs, caucuses, and associations, is "devoid of political significance." The thing is impossible.

I may at all events claim to know how it is regarded by a great majority of the Anglo-Indian community, as I had the honour of being chairman of the committee of by far the largest Anglo-Indian club in London for some years, and am intimately acquainted with very many of the members. They regard this banquet as an unmistakable demonstration by the club in favour of Lord Ripon's Indian policy, and it cannot fail to be so regarded by the public.

I trust the "leading Conservatives" who, it is said, are to grace this demonstration with their presence will take warning in time and not allow themselves to be imposed upon by the transparent pretence that this banquet is non-political.

I need scarcely add that I have requested the secretary of the Northbrook Indian Club to strike my name out of the list of members forthwith, and that I have informed Lord Northbrook that in my opinion the assurances given on his behalf, by which I was induced to join the club, have been distinctly violated.

MR. R. D. SETHNA, the honorary secretary, has written as follows in reply:—It is not for me to deal generally with Sir Trevor Lawrence's letter published in the *Times* to-day; but there in one point to which I must take exception, as it implies that he had received an answer to his letters from the committee, for which I regret that he has not waited before publishing his protest. He quotes from as letter of mine as the only reply he had received a if it had emanated from them, whereas, although I cannot, of course, say whether it reached Sir Trevor Lawrence, I can say that I posted to his address a second letter in which I informed him that the first was written on my own responsibility, and that I would submit his communications to the committee at their next meeting, which was to take place yesterday. The committee did so meet, and their reply was posted to Sir Trevor Lawrence last night. Perhaps he may wish to publish it.

ONLY A CORRESPONDENT.

A GRAVE in the desert, a word in the papers: is that
All? Is that all?
No shrine which a pilgrim may find, no memorial whereat
Those who loved him may call
On his name, and thank God their beloved lived, and if
dead
Died for the pledge
Of England; for love of the needy and sorely bested
Or, the desert's deadly edge.

Not for him the medal, praise, and promotion and fame,
The danger alone;
And now hot death at a stroke, and never a star to his
name
To go with his memory home,
Never an honour, a star, a cross, instead of the living
man;
Nothing to say
How true and swift to his post as ever a soldier can,
Historian of fight and fray,

He stood 'mid the smoke of the guns, and rode through
the blinding sand,
Never behind;
Scoffed at more than praised, too ready to understand
Whatever might be divined,
Yet blowing the trumpets of fame, not for himself, but
for you,
Generals all?
Seizing out of the clamour, while the dust and the
bullets fl w,
Names of the brave that fall;

Names of the great that triumph, records to fire the blood,
Taken out of the heart of the battle, from desert, and kraal,
and flood,
Never forgot;
Wherever the fight was hot,
And for all recompense, when something falls to each
trooper's share,
Twenty lines or so.
In his journal, but never a tribute or word of honour where
Your rolls of glory go.

A grave in the desert, a word in the papers: is that
All? It is scant,
Yet enough to light the torch of a good example at;
What more does an Englishman want?
—*Spectator.*

"PUNCH" has the following on—"John Alexander Cameron, war correspondent of the *Standard*, St. Lucy Algernon Herbert, war correspondent of the *Morning Post*, killed at the battle of Gubat, Jan. 19, 1885:"—

Not only in the battle's ranged ranks,
Not only under soldier cloth and casque,
May manhood earn what Bayard's self would ask,
A hero's ending and a country's thanks.
Cameron, Herbert! These are names to mate
With Burnaby's and Stewart's on the roll
Of militant honour, men of kindred soul,
Equal in heart and matched in glorious fate.
Pen *versus* sword? But now the hasty phrase
Loses its glib significance since the two
Co-operate are in splendid risk: and who
Will weigh their service or divide their praise?
In steadfast valour, danger-scorning toil,
Penman like these are plumeless knights indeed,
Ready to face war's death-rain, and at need
To stain with life-blood free a foreign soil.
What may a soldier more? No more they claim,
Gallant sword-wielders, than to these brave men,
Comrades in duty, Paladins of the pen,
They gladly yield of glory and of fame.
And England, watchful of all high deeds done
By all her children dutiful and brave,
Lays tear-stained laurel on the desert-grave
Of gallant Herbert and stout Cameron!

THE SHOOTING OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, the notorious chief of the dynamite faction, while walking on Monday night (Feb. 2) in Chamber-street, New York, near the office of his paper, was attacked by a woman, who fired several shots from a revolver at him and inflicted a wound which it was at first thought would be fatal. Rossa's assailant is described as a well-dressed young woman, who was walking and conversing with Rossa. On turning suddenly round, she drew a revolver, from her pocket, and, allowing Rossa to move on a few paces in advance, she fired her first shot, which struck him in the left shoulder, and brought him almost instantaneously to the ground. Standing over the prostrate man, the woman fired four more shots at him, all of which missed their mark. She then proceeded to walk calmly and unconcernedly away with the revolver in her hand. A large crowd assembled round the spot where Rossa lay, and several people followed the woman and arrested her. She was conducted to the police station and behaved with remarkable coolness. A man who entered the station with her informed the police that she had just shot a man. The sergeant asked her, "Do you know the man?" and she replied, with a slight English accent, "Yes; I shot O'Donovan Rossa." She looked demure, and as she stood at the bar betrayed no excitement. She gave her name as Lucilla Dudley, and said she was a native of England and a hospital nurse by occupation. She described herself as a widow of twenty-four, but did not appear more than eighteen. She was taken to the police-court on Tuesday. She made no plea, and was remanded to await the result of Rossa's injuries.

MRS. Dudley had an interview with a reporter of the *Tribune*. She asked, "Will Rossa die?" The answer was that the doctors thought he would recover. She replied, "Oh! that's bad, that's bad." The reporter said that the ball had not yet been found. She replied with some animation, "Then there is still hope." She afterwards made the following statement:—

"I have no relatives in this country. I am in it but a few months. I do not suppose the people with whom I boarded have heard of the affair yet; but that cannot be helped. He is a villain. I did not believe what the newspapers said of him—it was all too horrible; but they have not told half the truth about him. He has convicted himself out of his own mouth. I determined to satisfy myself about him. I wrote to him about the Emergency Fund. I told him that I took an interest in the work he was doing for Ireland. He answered my letter and made an appointment with me. We met on Saturday at Sweney's Hotel. I asked him if it were true that he was at the bottom of the dynamite explosions in England. He said he was. Then I said to him, 'But think of the awful wrong you are doing in killing innocent women and children.' 'What is the death of a few women and children compared to the wrong that Ireland has suffered at English hands?' he said. Then I made up my mind that he was the worst villain on the face of the earth. I determined to kill him. I met him this afternoon by appointment. He told me everything about his schemes. I had no doubt at all about his principles. I said to him, 'Do you not feel bad... mad to live.' 'Were any of your friends killed or injured in any of the dynamite explosions in England?' 'All English are my friends,' was the reply. 'Before meeting Rossa to-day had you determined on making an attempt on his life?' 'Yes. There was nothing to be gained, perhaps much to be lost, by waiting. We met in the street. I told him it was not a proper place. He said we might go to an hotel. We turned to go, but seeing an open door, Rossa said we might stand in the hallway. It was then I shot him.' 'Were you perfectly cool at the time?' 'Perfectly. I was as cool as I am now; but he fell at the first shot, I suppose that disconcerted my aim. I used the receipt to attract his attention. I could not ask him to stand still until I could get my pistol out of my pocket, where I carried it, and shoot him as I expected to fire while he was signing the receipt. I have had many conversations with Rossa. On Saturday he showed me the cypher they used. He also told me during the conversations I had with him of many of his plans.'

ROSSA has issued a long manifesto, in which he declares that England has inaugurated the work of individual assassination, that emissaries of England are engaged in assassinating American citizens. The British Minister at New York, he says, is in the conspiracy, and as a conspirator should be arrested by the American authorities. Rossa then goes on to state that he had hitherto been the rule of the dynamite brotherhood not to touch or molest in any way Englishmen in America. Now England has transplanted her assassins to America. Rossa waits to see whether the people of America who have howled over cases such as the explosions at the Houses of Parliament and the Tower will be equal to the present emergency when England, by means of her assassins, has declared war against American citizens. The dynamite faction are making every effort to spread the idea that Mrs. Dudley is a hired assassin of the British Government, in the hope of increasing Rossa's importance. They are much helped by the reports telegraphed from London that he and she hailed there with jubilant cheers, and the general drinking of her health in clubs and other places.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S CAREER.

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN—better known as O'Donovan Rossa—who has been the subject of a murderous attack in New York, was, according to an account of his career published in the *Daily Telegraph*, born in the town of Ross, county Cork, about the year 1830, and has therefore attained his fifty-fifth or fifty-sixth year. He afterwards removed to Skibbereen, in the same county, where he opened a small shop. There was, however, another person of the same name, also a shopkeeper, at Skibbereen, and this led O'Donovan to change his name by converting it into its equivalent in Irish, which he placed upon his signboard, Diurmid O'Donovan (Rossa), the word in parenthesis being the supposed Erse for Ross, the place of his birth. In this way he acquired an appellation which ultimately became inseparable from him. Not apparently succeeding in business, O'Donovan became a relieving officer in connection with the Bantry Union. Meanwhile he had become known among his associates for ultra-anti-English views; and in 1858, when Stephens was organizing the movement which ultimately developed into Fenianism, he founded at Skibbereen a so-called literary club, the "Phœnix National and Literary Society," which was distinctly not literary, but seditious. The oath taken by its members was to the following effect:—"I do solemnly declare in the presence of God that I renounce allegiance to the Queen of England, and will do my utmost at every risk to make Ireland an independent Democratic Republic, and that I will take up arms and fight at a moment's notice; that I shall yield implicit obedience to the commands of my superior officers; that I will preserve inviolable secrecy with regard to the society; and that I take this oath without any mental reservation whatever. So help me God." The Phœnix Society was composed chiefly of young men, mostly clerks, who, it was declared in evidence, had occasionally met at night, and been drilled and disciplined. On the 8th of December, 1858, several of these enthusiasts were arrested, O'Donovan Rossa being of the number. One of them only, Daniel O'Sullivan, was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The rest pleaded guilty, and were liberated to appear when called on. Rossa's promises of future good-behaviour were immediately broken. No sooner was the Phœnix Society dissolved than he became deeply involved in the Fenian conspiracy. It was on the 28th of November, 1863, that the *Irish People*, the organ of Fenianism, first appeared; its registered proprietor being Thomas Clarke Luby, and its publisher Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa). In 1862 Rossa attracted public attention by a letter in the *Irishman* denouncing Mr. A. M. Sullivan as an informer, for which Mr. Sullivan claimed £1,000 damages, and obtained from an Irish jury—a-pence. Meanwhile the Fenian confederacy was growing, nurtured largely by subscriptions and assistance in other forms from America, one of the most trusted agents between the Transatlantic and the home conspirators being O'Donovan Rossa. Then came the arrangements for the rising, the seizure of the *Irish People*, the arrest and trial in 1865 of Rossa and his colleagues, shortly after the escape of James Stephens. O'Donovan Rossa was placed on trial on Saturday, December 10, 1865. From the statement of the case by the Attorney-General it seemed that the *Irish People* was established in furtherance of an organization for treasonable purposes, and O'Donovan Rossa was in close connection with Stephens, by whom he was once sent to America under the name of O'Donnell in connection with their purpose of promoting an insurrectionary movement in Ireland. During the trial the prisoner, who dispensed with all legal assistance, and spoke for about eight hours, comported himself in the most insolent manner. He was found guilty, and when asked if the had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he began a violent tirade in which he asserted that the Government had packed the jury and the bench, spoke of the judge (Mr. Justice Keogh) as Keogh-Norbury, and otherwise so insulted the bench that he was stopped, though not before he had defied the judges to do their worst. Mr. Justice Keogh thereupon sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life. Preserving to the last his insolent demeanour, Rossa called out, "All right, my lord," and, saluting some friends in the gallery, was removed by the police. His sentence was, however, cut short by the amnesty in 1869, and since then the principal interest in the conspirator's life has been in America. When he arrived in that country he was welcomed with immense enthusiasm, and a grand reception was accorded him at the Cooper

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

THE only alteration in the London Stock Exchange quotations yesterday was a decline of ⅛ in Consols to 98⅛. Taken in conjunction with the telegram received to-day, however, regarding the Russian advance on the Afghan frontier, the importance of the movement is not to be overlooked. In London the situation is evidently regarded with grave anxiety, and pending its further development it will be in vain to look for permanent improvement in trade.

In the Mincing-lane markets yesterday, Linseed was firmer with a partial advance of 3d. per quarter, Rapeseed dull and partially 6d. lower; Wheat unchanged.

Regarding Cotton there is nothing new from America, the markets there having been closed yesterday for the anniversary of Washington's birthday. In Liverpool, however, Reuter reported a higher tendency, with sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot quotations show an advance of 1-16d. in Mid.-Uplands and 1-32d. in Americans to arrive, but other growths are not quotably altered.

We have had another strong market here to-day, with a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in everything except Bengals, which from their inferior quality are now quite a drug in the market. A fair amount of ready buying goes on, about 1,500 bales Khandeish and Omras having changed hands to-day, while we hear of about 2,000 bales having been done for future delivery, comprising Broach for March at Rs. 229 for native, Rs. 230 for European, and Rs. 227 for April native selection. Fully Good Dholleras Bombay pressed at Rs. 204 for May, and Omra for March at Rs. 196 per candy. We call current quotations now:—

	F. G. F. Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready. Rs.	150	163	173
Omras ..... ,,	180-4	191-4	198-201	207
Broach, March ,,	...	228-30	...	...
Dholleras, April ,,	...	200	205	211

WHEAT is quiet at unaltered values.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm for ready at Rs. 6-1 per cwt., but there is no change forward; and other seeds exhibit no alteration.

FREIGHTS have exhibited an easier tone to-day, both for ready and forward. Nothing under 30s. for Liverpool ready has yet been done so far as we are aware, but engagements are not being made at the rate, and forward shippers are still more shy of entering on business. Rates are:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool....	30s.	27s. 6d. to 28s.3d.
Continent....	30s.	27s. 6d.
Open Charter	27s. 6d. 28s. 9d.	27s. 6d. to 28s. 3d.

COALS are weaker. Ready Davison's, which was previously held for Rs. 16, is now offering in resales at Rs. 15-8, but importers do not reduce their quotations for future shipment, home advices being, if anything, firmer.

EXCHANGE.—With information that private allotments of Councils had been made in London yesterday at 1s. 6 27-32d. for bills and 1s. 6 29-32d. for telegraphic the market opened very firm again to-day with a further advance of 1-32d. Even on that basis some of the banks were indisposed to do business, and in the forenoon everything pointed to a continuation of the rise, 1s. 7d. being easily obtainable for demand Bank Bills. The political telegrams received, however, pointing to continued dulness in business, a quieter tone set in later in the day, and at the close demand Bank paper was not quoted over 1s. 6 31-32d. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-8d. nom.	,,
Do three months' sight..	1s. 7 5-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 7-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·02½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has naturally been depressed by the tenour of the home news by wire. Free sellers are to the fore again, and for 4 per cent. the quotation closes weak at Rs. 96½. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 99½.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are all weak, and our quotations are generally lowered Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share again, with the bears all willing to operate and buyers few and distrustful. In Press Companies we note a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bombay and Mofussils. Port Cannings are weak at Rs. 325. Cooper, Madon, and Co., Ld., are down to Rs. 119. In Bombay Flour Mills business has been done at Rs. 610.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India..	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	250	1,250	1,250	..	350
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,140
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	295
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bre'la Cawhpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	185
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	240
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	850
Dholera P. & G. Co. .	5 0	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1185
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,000	8 500	400	2,225
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	5 0	Rs. 40	475xd
Mannar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	25	Rs. 40	270
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 74	137½
Motumli (Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	375
New Indian Press....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	187½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	500	10.	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	605
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	.. ...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 184	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 174	380
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhowanagur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Budneira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	221
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	730
D. Spinning	3,000	2, 0	2,000	..	267½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	555
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	250
Hindustan Mills	*1,200	*1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Hingunghat Mil Co..	700	500	50.	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,150
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	4·0	500	500	Rs. 30	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	..	850
James Greaves Mills.	100	1500	400	..	420
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34	5	500	Rs. 40	690
Jewraj Bhalloo	1, 00	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	970xd
Khandeish.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	800
Ishao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	131 xd.
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,117½
Mazagon Spinning Co	9,000	25	25	Rs. 9	185
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,380
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	120
New Great Eastern ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	955
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	485
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	175
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	62	185
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning....	800	1,000	1,000	..	785
Ripon.....	611	1,000	1,000	..	625
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,350
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	525
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	590

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700 xd.
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	325

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New 20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	1,000
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	4100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares....	44	413	5-5-0	do.	5

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Louis, Surg. Major, on leave, from sea.

FEBRUARY 22.

Hughes, Lieut, 22nd Regt Bom Inf, on duty, from Satara.

FEBRUARY 23.

Comerford, C C M A, Ord Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Fitzgerald, Surg Maj, from furlough.
Caldecott, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 24.

Carnegy, Lieut, A D C, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wincent, Capt, 2nd C T Horse, on leave, from Augur.
Brown, Col, Roy Eng on leave from Nagpore.
Patch, Surgeon, on duty, from Beluchistan.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Bayley, Lieut, Marine Batt, on duty, to Mean-Meer

FEBRUARY 22.

Hennessy, Col. 15th Sikhs Inf, on field service, to Suakim.
Rocroft, Lieut, 15th Sikhs, to Suakim.
Wilson, Capt, 15th Sikhs to Suakim.
Abbot, Capt, 15th Sikhs, to Suakim
O'Brien, Lieut, 15th Sikhs, to Suakim.
Trevor, Lieut, 15th Sikhs, to Suakim.
Nelson, Lieut Comt Dep. to Suakim.
Spencer Surgeon 15th Sikhs to Suakim.
Inglis, Major, 15th Sikhs, to Suakim.
Hadow, Capt, 15th Sikhs, to Suakim.
Morton, Lieut 15th Sikhs, to Suakim.

FEBRUARY 23.

Hammond, Maj, Rifle Brigade, from leave to Belgaum
Dewson, Capt 9th Bengal baty on field service to Suakim.
Peyton, Lieut 9th Bengal baty to Suakim.

FEBRUARY 24.

Reilly Capt, Comt on duty to Poona.
Thornton, Brigade Surgeon on field service to Suakim.
Morgan Major R Art on duty to Rawul Pindee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. R. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 25.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 2,016 Vol. J. E. Isaac and No. 2,017 Vol. I. A. Isaac.

The ranges are reserved for A Company classfiring on the 10th and 13th March, not 10th and 11th as published.

Copies of the National Rifle Association Wimbledon Report for 1884, have been received. Nine have been sent to Headquarters, where one will be kept for general reference, and the remainder for issue.

By order,

A. H. ATKINSON, Captain, Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES

1884-85.

THE second of a Series of Seven Lectures on "English Viewed in Connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" will be delivered in the University Library on THURSDAY, the 26th February, at 5-15 p.m.

LECTURER—W. E. HART, B. A.

LECTURE II.—The Component Elements of English—Growth of Dialects—Grimm's Law—The influence on English of its different "Sources."

The Lectures are open to the Public.

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc., University Registrar.

Bombay, February 23, 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MOIR—February 22nd, at Aberdeen, the wife of James MOIR, Engineer, Coorla, of a daughter.

MARSH—January 30, at Buswell's Hotel, Dublin, the wife of Henry Marsh, Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, of a daughter.

RIVETT-CARNAC—February 23, at Teignmouth, Devon, the wife of Louis Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASTLEY—BRETT—January 27, at St. John's Church, Ryde, I W, by the Rev F A Dene Williams (cousin of the bride), the Rev Hugh John Dukinfield Astley, B A, Curate of the above church, to Laura Edith Catherine, third surviving daughter of the late John Lowdham Brett, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, of The Hive, Ryde.

FRITH—HICKS—January 28, at All Saints' Church, Norfolk-square, W, by the Rev James Maconochy, M A, John Sabatier Frith, Captain R A, to Maud Mary Vincent, youngest daughter of the late Colonel W Hicks, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BATHOE—January 30, Marie Burnley, widow of Charles Bathoe, B C S, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Hume, M P.

KELLOW—January 24, at Hortus Villa, St Austell, Mark Kellow, late of Ceylon, aged 64 years.

MASON—January 27, at 34, Brownswood-road, South Hornsey, Walter Robert Mason, of the B I N Company's service, aged 56.

MYERS—January 23, at Hastings, the Rev Salem Myers, Chaplain Bengal Establishment, aged 37.

WALLER—January 29, at 1, Lansdown-terrace, Bath, Colonel William F F Waller, V C, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 45.

WHITFORD—January 30, at Wallington, Surrey, in her 72nd years, Eliza Judith, widow of the late Robert Wells Whitford, M A, twelve years British and American Chaplain in Leipzing, and formerly Chaplain of the H E I C, Madras Presidency.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885

THE action of the Russians in regard to the Afghan Boundary is evidently exciting uneasiness in London. Last Friday evening in the House of Commons Mr. Cross, in reply to a question, made the singular statement that we were bound to accept the positive assurances of Russia that there was no truth in the statement that Russian troops are advancing on Herat. This form of expression implied that the assurances in question, positive as they were, were not believed, and, as if to show more clearly what the British Government thought of them, it was added that a strong force of Afghans now garrisoned the town, and that any attempt on the part of the Russians to occupy it would lead to the most serious consequences; which was the same as saying that the attempt would lead to a war between Afghanistan and Russia. Great Britain of course being the ally of Afghanistan. It is contrary to usage for the mouthpiece of a Ministry to employ language which conveys an intimation of disbelief in the word of a Great Power, and to accompany that intimation with a hint of the serious consequences which the Power in question would entail upon itself by a breach of faith. Governments are usually very circumspect in the choice of expressions, so as to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of other governments, and threats are never made excepting in the last resort but one—that of the last reason of Kings. When we find Mr. Cross using words such as those which have been telegraphed, it is difficult to suppress the suspicion that there may be more than meets the eye in the facts which gave occasion for the interpellations addressed to the ministerial beuch. Lord E. Fitzmaurice, on the same evening, stated that the Russian Government had not as yet replied to the communications sent to them by England respecting a definition of the zone of territory wherein the Afghan boundary should be traced. The *Times* next morning announced that, notwithstanding the assurances given, Russian troops were advancing to Panjdeh. Now we have the fact that on Monday evening Mr. Cross made the further statement that the Russians had advanced to Pul-i-Khatun, and that it was reported they had advanced to Sari Yazi, which appears to be a place on the Hari Rud some miles to the south of Pul-i-Khatun. The advance southward in the direction of Panjdeh giving rise to an apprehension of an armed conflict between the Afghans and the Russians, the British Boundary Commission left Bala Murghab and proceeded southward—a movement which necessarily brought it within easier distance of Herat. The impression in London seems to be that the intention of the Russians is to seize and occupy Herat. If that attempt were made the probability would be, of course, that the British Boundary Commission, composed as it is of military officers, would throw itself with its not inconsiderable escort into Herat, and when there would most likely assist the Afghan garrison in the defence. This would, of course, lead directly to war with Russia, and it is the belief that these eventualities are on the cards, that gains ready credence for the false rumours which give rise to panics on the London Stock Exchange.

For our part, we do not believe that Russia has any present intention of occupying Herat. That she looks forward to the time when she will be able to acquire that important strategic point may be regarded as certain. But the pear is not yet ripe. To send a force against Herat at the present moment would be a stupid blunder unworthy of the Russians. It would force a quarrel on Afghanistan and on the Ameer, who would be sustained in their resistance by the whole strength of India and the British Empire. The Mahdi and Osman Digma would not occupy our attention long if the fight were put upan us by a more formidabley for, and our troops would soon be free to resist an act of insolent aggression so near to our frontier. It would be more in accordance with Russian traditions to strive to have the Afghans against us, and not on our side, when the day of the great struggle arrives. The Northern diplomacy may, and very likely will, be checkmated by our own in this endeavour. But the endeavour is one which will certainly be made. The Russian Cabinet will not imperil the whole game, which it has played hitherto with so much skill, and such unhoped-for success, by a premature attempt to snatch at Herat. The movements southward which have caused so much anxiety are to be explained without any reference to Herat as an immediate objective. As we said the other day, the Russians put forward a map immediately after the occupation of Merv which showed that they claimed the territories of the Sarik and the Salor Turkomans as dependent on Merv. It is our contention that those territories rightly belong to Afghanistan, but it is understood that the British Government is not unwilling to agree to a compromise which would bring the new frontier line to Pul-i-Khatun. This would give Panjdeh and the Salor Turkomans to Afghanistan, and would keep the Russians at a considerable distance from Herat. The Russians, however, have from the beginning exerted themselves to give additional strength to their claim by occupying the whole region pending the result of the negotiations. It is not easy to understand why Mr. Cross should on Monday evening state as if it were something new that Russian troops had advanced to Pul-i-Khatun. The Russians were at that point months ago, and a formal request was addressed by Lord Granville to the Cabinet at St. Petersburg to withdraw the troops from there to a line north of Sarrakhs. The Emperor's Ministers have not, it appears, found time to reply to this request, and the troops are still at Pul-i-Khatun. Other troops are advancing on Panjdeh, a position on the Murghab nearly due east of Pul-i-Khatun, which the Afghans always claimed and now occupy. As Panjdeh is to the north of the boundary line in the Russian map it will no doubt be argued that Panjdeh is not Afghan but Turkoman, and therefore belongs of right to Russia. Will the Russian troops attack the Afghan force in Panjdeh? We are strongly inclined to doubt that they will do anything so little in accordance with their traditional skill in these matters. They will not knock the Afghan's turban off in order to present us with an ally who has an insult to avenge and an injury to repair. They will use threats no doubt, but just at present they will break no bones. Without an ally they will not precipitate a war with Great Britain for the possession of a town which they do not require for any immediate purpose. For one thing they would like to push on the Central Asian railway from Askabad to Sarrakhs before undertaking operations so far south as Herat. And for another, they will trust in this case as in others to intrigue and money to procure what could only be acquired by way of incalculable risks.

LORD SALISBURY's of motion censure against the Government for the proposed abandonment of the Soudan, which he considers dangerous alike to Egypt and the British Empire, is not likely to add much to the embarrassment of the Government. They will join issue on that ground, and whatever may be the superior voting power of the Conservatives in the Upper House, it is altogether improbable that the country at large will care for the acquisition of the Soudan once the proposal is placed clearly before them. That the Soudan might have been retained in its connection with Egypt by timely measures before the revolt had gathered strength and prestige, was, we believe, quite possible, but now that the power of the Mahdi has marshalled the whole region against the invaders, who are not Egyptians and Mussulmans, but Europeans and infidels, the country cannot be again brought into subjection without a prolonged struggle, probably as severe and as costly as that which France had to carry on for years to subdue Abdul Kader and the tribesmen who followed his standard. The *Times'* military writer speaks of forty thousand men as the smallest possible number, if we are to force our way into Metammeh and Khartoum. Will any one fix the limit of the garrison which would be required to keep the Soudan in subjection now that those fierce nomads have learned how to combine in arms, and charge home upon a British square? It will doubtless be argued that if we are to sacrifice some thousands of men and many millions of money in the conquest of the Soudan, we ought to see whether we could not indemnify ourselves by keeping the country, and establishing there a civilized government which would render trade secure and perhaps profitable. But the Government programme is to withdraw from the country in the same autumn which sees it beaten into temporary submission. Had Lord Salisbury directed his motion of censure against the incoherence and want of purpose of the policy announced by the Government, it would have been impossible to furnish an answer to the indictment, which would have satisfied the public opinion of the country. The vote of censure which Sir Stafford Northcote has proposed in the House of Commons has the same defect as that which his colleague in opposition has asked the Lords to pass. It ignores the inconsequence which marks the Government proposals, and attacks them upon the disputable ground that it is the duty of the British Cabinet to establish a stable government in the Soudan. That is a task which they never undertook, and it is one from which Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote would probably shrink were they themselves called upon to accept the responsibilities of office. The vote of censure will doubtless be carried in the House of Lords, where Lord Salisbury is the fortunate leader of a generally confiding majority. In the House of Commons the Conservatives will, of course, vote for Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, and the Home Rulers, who are eager for a dissolution, will probably join forces with them. But the Liberals as a body will, from the electoral necessities of the case, be bound to stand by Mr. Gladstone. They will be able to outvote a possible combination of Conservatives and Home Rulers, and thus save the Government.

THE plan of the new campaign in the Soudan does not improve on development. General Brackenbury, with what was lately General Earle's column, will march on Abu Hamed, a strong position to the north-east of the great bend of the Nile, which is held by a force of Soudanese. The distance from Korti to Abu Hamed is over a hundred miles, and Berber is a hundred and twenty-four miles to the south-east of Abu Hamed. If General Brackenbury entrenches himself at Abu Hamed, and remains there for the summer, he will certainly be harassed by the force which he dislodges, assisted by detachments from Berber. It is not intended that he should make any attempt upon Berber—which indeed would be out of the question—until the autumn. During the intervening hot weather he will be completely isolated with his two thousand men, in a position which cannot in any way overawe the enemy, who can come and go in any direction they please. We are not told where General Sir Redvers Buller's force is to spend the hot weather. That General is now, we hope, making good his retreat from Abuklea to the Gakdul wells, the Mahdi with his twenty thousand men whom we heard of yesterday marching towards him. If he endeavours to hold that position, he will be with some fifteen hundred men some ninety miles from Korti, where Lord Wolseley is to remain for the summer with three thousand men. Thus the army, inadequate as it is, will remain for the whole summer severed into fragments, each singly too weak to make head against the large force in the field against it, if the Mahdi's army be handled with any approach to skill. The operations sketched for the autumn are not better devised. A simultaneous advance is to be made on Berber and Khartoum, an arrangement which will perpetuate the division of strength which has brought the army in the Soudan to the brink of ruin. A military expert says that forty thousand men may be necessary, if we are to go to Khartoum with safety and credit. Even if an army of that magnitude were sent to the Soudan the plan of splitting it up into sections of from fifteen hundred to three thousand men each, would still offer the best chances to the enemy. Perhaps it would not be altogether mistaken to regard this amended plan of campaign as a fictitious programme, put forward to amuse the London press, and mayhap to deceive the Prophet and lay a snare for his feet.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 6.

THE fall of Khartoum might have happened at any time during the last nine months without producing the extraordinary sensation which the news has now created. A week ago we were all rejoicing in the belief that the main object of the Nile Expedition was now happily accomplished, and that British troops had entered Khartoum. The revulsion of feeling caused by the distressing intelligence that the Mahdi had taken the place with its heroic defender is quite overwhelming. This unexpected disaster affects us as a tragic ending to a drama would when all impediments had been cleared away and the hero and heroine were on the point of being happily married. Such information as we have received up to this morning is extremely meagre. Lord Wolseley has kept back all newspaper telegrams, and the publication of his official message was delayed as long as possible by the War Office authorities. But beyond the fact that Khartoum is in the hands of the enemy nothing certain can be known at present. Sir C. Wilson could not communicate with anyone on shore at or near Khartoum, but had to withdraw his steamer under a hot fire. The circumstantial statement that Khartoum fell by treachery is, therefore, purely conjectural. Sir Charles Dilke gave it countenance last night, but it is not uncharitable to suppose that he was thinking more of himself than of Gordon when he hastily adopted a theory which might serve to lessen the responsibility of the Government for what has happened. The *Daily News* this morning sets a far more discreditable example of party bias by trying to throw on Sir Charles Wilson the blame for the catastrophe. Khartoum, it is said, fell on the 26th, and Sir C. Wilson appeared before its walls on the 28th, just two days late. If, then, he had started at once from Gubat when the British column reached the bank of the Nile, instead of wasting three days in futile reconnaissances of Shendy and Metammeh, he might have been in time to save Khartoum. The moral intended to be drawn from this criticism is, of course, that the wise and farseeing English Government had laid all its plans to a nicety for saving Khartoum just in the nick of time, but that their arrangements were rendered futile by the culpable delays of Sir Charles Wilson. How cruelly unjust and loathsome are these interested censures on the conduct of brave and skilful officers, whose only thought is to serve their country! In the first place, we have no right to assume that Khartoum surrendered on the 26th. That is only a guess. The place may have fallen into the enemy's hands many days previously, for the steamers awaiting Stewart's arrival at Gubat had been absent from Khartoum for weeks. It seems probable that Gordon overrated his own strength when he wrote so cheerfully about being all right. The Mahdi may have been content to wait for the inevitable surrender of Khartoum under the stress of famine, so long as there was no relieving force within hail; but, when Stewart's column had crossed the desert, he must have felt the necessity of taking the place by storm. Gordon, after all, was only one man; and his garrison would not fight well at close quarters. Moreover, he had weakened himself by sending away his armed steamers with some of his best troops. But, in whatever way and at whatever time Khartoum fell, it is plain that Sir Charles Wilson could not leave the force under his command till he had ascertained by careful reconnaissances the strength of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Gubat. Unless Gordon was murdered by traitors before Khartoum fell, the chances are that his life is safe. The Mahdi has a sort of fellow-feeling for him, and is likely to treat him with respect. Indeed, if the Mahdi is as wise a person as the orientalist Mr. Wilfrid Blunt takes him to be, he will forthwith send Gordon unharmed, and without a ransom, into the English camp. Such an act of magnanimity would put an end to the war, for the Arab leader could fairly appeal to Mr. Gladstone, saying, "You sent troops into my country to rescue your countryman, whose heroism I reverence as much as you do. Here he is, safe and sound. Can you now persist in waging war against a people whom you have yourself described as 'struggling for freedom?'" Such an appeal would be irresistible, for our Government would be only too glad to have an excuse for clearing out of the Soudan. But the fanaticism of the Mahdi's followers, intensified by the fall of Khartoum, will probably now be satisfied with nothing less than the extermination of all the infidels who have dared to invade their country. The war will, therefore, have to be continued, as Gordon prophesied, till the Mahdi is "smashed." It is natural that very depressing views should be taken this morning of the military situation. By the surrender of Khartoum the besieging army is set free for operations elsewhere, and our next news will probably be that a desperate attack has been made on the English camp at Gubat and the line of communications to Abuklea and Gakdul by the whole Arab host. The Mahdi must have gathered his forces together from beyond Berber as well as from Khartoum for this final struggle, which the English will have to sustain under serious disadvantages. Earle's column, composed of some of the best infantry battalions, has advanced so far, misled by false information, in pursuit of an enemy who is by this time probably near Metammeh that it must now persevere in its toilsome journey up the river to Abu Hamed and Berber. To recall it to Korti would be useless, as it could not be in time to reinforce the column now under the command of Sir R. Buller. The essential weakness of the whole plan of campaign now becomes painfully apparent. The British army is broken up into two parts, separated from one another by hundreds of miles, and absolutely incapable of acting together for a common purpose. General Earle cannot reach Abu Hamed before the end of February, or Berber before the end of March. Meanwhile, only two battalions of infantry are available for strengthening the advance column at Gubat. They are now on their way across the desert; but, supposing them arrived, Sir R. Buller would not have more than 2,000 men available for fighting purposes. With this force he can hardly do more than hold his own against the attacks of a host of enemies till Earle arrives at Berber. We must, therefore, be prepared for a long campaign and a bill of twenty millions sterling. What ought now to be done? Clearly, the road from Suakim to Berber must be opened up without delay. The unfortunate result of the skirmish near Suakim, in which a troop of the 19th Hussars fell into an ambuscade and lost eight men, shows how badly off we are for intelligence of the enemy's movements and strength in at long bowls we have been playing there since last March has emboldened Osman Digma to forget all about Graham's victories. Orders should be sent immediately to Bombay for the despatch of an Indian contingent, which might reach Suakim by the middle of March, and the combined British force might then push on to Berber forthwith. The 250 miles of desert might be traversed in three weeks' time, so that the Suakim column would not be long behind General Earle's force. Our army would then have a secure line of communications with a seaport, and could proceed to crush the

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

MUTINY ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

The China mail brings no news of fresh hostilities. But active preparations are going on on all sides in China. In Formosa the French are still unable to advance to Tamsui. The roads are strongly fortified, and defended by large bodies of troops. Bad weather has been experienced, and the food-supply is scanty. The inactive life of the sailors has caused dissatisfaction.

There is great sickness and mortality both in the fleet and on shore.

A mutiny has occurred on the Admiral's ship Bayard. Twelve sailors were shot.

Admiral Courbet has left with all the fleet, except three vessels for blockade purposes. He has gone in search of the Chinese ships. His destination is believed to be Matson Island.

The blockade in the northern ports is ineffectual, and there are only three ships blockading the southern ports. The blockade is still run by fast-sailing junks and small steamers.

The French have sunk many large trading junks containing valuable cargoes.

There is great indignation amongst foreign merchants in China owing to the enforcement of the French right of search for contraband of war.

There is no news from Tongking. The French refuse to permit English newspaper correspondents to accompany the French army.

The *Times* correspondent has gone to join the Chinese army in Tongking.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PLAN OF THE NEW CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, FEB. 23.

The plan of the new campaign in the Soudan is as follows.—General Brackenbury will advance to Abu Hamed, where he will entrench himself for the summer. Lord Wolseley will remain at Korti. A simultaneous advance of the troops will be made to Berber and Khartoum in the autumn.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Lord Salisbury has given notice in the House of Lords that he would propose a vote of censure against the Government for the proposed abandonment of the Soudan as being dangerous alike to Egypt and the British Empire.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote proposed a vote of censure in the House of Commons last night against the Government for their policy in the Soudan which he declared had been without result. It was imperative, he said, that a stable government should be established there.

Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, passed a warm eulogium on the late General Gordon, and said that treason which was inevitable had prevented him from being rescued. Mr. Gladstone then defended the policy of the Government, and demanded of Parliament that it should pass a vote of confidence in Her Majesty's ministers.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Mr. Cross (Under-Secretary for India), replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that information had been received by Her Majesty's Government that Russian troops had advanced to Pul-i-Khatun, and that it was reported they had also advanced to Sari Yazi.

Consols closed last night at 98¾.

MEETING OF DYNAMITARDS IN PARIS.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

A congress of dynamitards took place here today, when it was resolved to extend the system of explosions throughout England.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

A NEW DECCAN SIRDAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 24.

Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp has been appointed to be a first-class Sirdar of the Deccan.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB. 24.

The 25th Bombay Infantry marched in to-day.

CANTONMENT FOR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 24.

It has been decided to erect a cantonment for troops at the Chor, a peak within a mile and a half of Simla. Major T. C. Manderson, Superintending Engineer, Lahore Circle, is about visiting Simla for the purpose of laying out a position.

FRANCE AND UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that the British policy in Upper Burma has given the French the command of the Yunan trade. Their new possession, Tongking, has rendered practically useless Mr. Colquhoun's and Mr. Holt Hallett's labours. The reason assigned for the cession of the frontier district was that only then could the French guarantee the importation of arms and ammunition. The ruby mines, hitherto religiously guarded as monopolies of former kings, have been leased by Theebaw to a French syndicate for three years for four lakhs. Although French diplomacy may have been checkmated in Egypt, their consul, dispatched here from Khartoum and Gabez, has fully compensated his country in the valley of the Irrawaddy and Mekong.

COLONEL OLCOTT ON THEOSOPHY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 24.

Colonel Olcott's lecture on Theosophy last evening was well attended by Europeans, Burmese, and Madrasees. He explained that the aim of Theosophy was not to rival other creeds, and asked that toleration and courtesy might be extended to all recognising the brotherhood of humanity. Modern science was not omniscient. Much knowledge had lain buried for ages in Sanscrit books, which Theosophy was trying to bring to light.

THE SIEGE OF BHAMO.

The Chinese garrison at Bhamo has been reinforced by stragglers.

DISORDER IN MANDALAY.

A Buddhist priest in Mandalay is preventing the sale of poultry to British steamers and Europeans. A native who was found carrying pigeons to a steamer was tied up and thrashed. An Armenian employé of a German merchant has also been severely beaten by the Burmese followers of the Myowoon.

H. M. S. DRAGON.

H. M. S. Dragon arrived yesterday from Calcutta. Fourteen seamen of the shipwrecked vessel Rivell were landed here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 21st inst.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez on the morning of the 23rd inst.

MADRAS, FEB. 24.

H. M. S. Euryalus left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ " "	77½
3½ " Sterling Loan	101½
3½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	48⅝

Arrivals—Pandora and Vindolana.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, February 23.

9 P.M.	72·2

TUESDAY, February 24.

8 A.M.	65·7
Noon	74·7
2 P.M.	78·6
4 P.M.	77·6

LORD AND LADY REAY are to leave for Bombay on March 4, writes the *World*. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. N. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade, goes out to India as Military Secretary to the new Governor of Bombay. Colonel Lyttelton, who is a famous cricketer and a most popular officer, has been acting for some time as Military Secretary to the Governor of Gibraltar, and his removal from "the Rock" is much regretted there.

LORD REAY'S inaugural address as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University is spoken of as a most able and careful harangue.

IN order to commemorate the great public services of the late Sir Alexander Grant, principal of the University of Edinburgh, his friends have raised by subscription a fund exceeding twelve thousand five hundred pounds. This fund will be settled in trust for the benefit of his widow and children.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER left Venice on February 5, according to a Reuter's telegram, on board the P. and O. steamer Lombardy, for India. He will return in June after visits to the Bolan country and the Brahmapootra river.

IT is stated that Mr. W. Miniffe, Assistant Financial Secretary at the India Office, will shortly retire.

MRS. MARK PATTISON, who is still engaged with her work on the Renaissance in France, is on her way to Madras. She will spend the summer as the guest of the Governor and Mrs. Grant Duff at Ootacamund.

THE special correspondent of the *Times* with the Afghan Boundary Commission, telegraphing from Bala Murghab, says that the statement that Russia contemplated the occupation of Herat has not caused surprise there. "But it is generally thought," he adds, "that Afghanistan is too strong, and Russia's position in Central Asia is too unstable, for the latter to risk a war with the Afghans, if they are to be assisted by England. Russia would doubtless prefer to postpone the occupation of Herat until the Ameer's death, when the country of the Afghans may be disturbed, and her own position stronger. But an equitable settlement of the frontier question will make this programme difficult. On the other hand, as my letters have mentioned, the Afghans have from the first refused to believe in Russian sincerity, and have persistently assumed the eventual necessity of fighting for their frontier. Every effort has been, and is being, made to reassure them."

THE *Athenæum*, in an appreciative review of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's "History of the Parsees," says that the Parsees deserve a history, and it is only appropriate that it should be written by one of themselves. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of Bombay and one of the magistrates in that city, has accomplished the task in a conscientious and creditable manner. The reviewer says that it is to the credit of the Parsees of British India that in their days of prosperity they did not forget their less fortunate countrymen, and one of the best passages in Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's book is his description of the successful efforts made by the Bombay Parsees to obtain the repeal of the "jazia" tax in Persia. However, the most generally interesting chapters are those referring to the manners, customs, and internal government of the Parsee community. He proceeds :—

The Parsees owe their present position in Western India to their having seized the advantages to be derived from education, and also to the increased opportunities of commerce provided by the extension of English rule. This fact explains the social prominence to which the Parsees have attained, and few will dispute that it has been deserved if they will turn to the first two chapters of Mr. Dosabai's second volume, wherein he sketches the careers of the distinguished Parsees of Gujarat and Bombay. These 150 pages will necessarily be more interesting to Bombay readers than to English, but the careers of Readymi, the Lavji family of shipbuilders, and Sir Jamshedjii Jijibhoy will repay perusal. As a Parsee the author is naturally proud of having done for his race what nobody else had done, and what now that he has accomplished it—no one else is likely to attempt; and it is evident that he has spared neither trouble nor expense in drawing up a permanent record of his community.

Truth says that certain changes are impending in the *personnel* of the Indian Council. Sir Barrow Ellis and the Hon. Edward Drummond being near the term when, under the ten years' rule, they will have to vacate their seats—unless specially reappointed by the Secretary of State. "The appointment, too, of Sir William Muir as Principal of Edinburgh University causes another vacancy, and as Colonel Yule and Sir Henry Rawlinson have, I believe, long pleaded failing health as ground whereon they might be relieved of their highly important, if not very laborious, duties, there will be at least five possible vacancies in the Council. Now, without sweeping away the Council altogether, as Mr. John Slagg and some very new Indian reformers would do, is not some why at least these five members of the Council should not be chosen by election in India, such members being selected from Anglo-Indians now settled in the United Kingdom. The franchise for such election might be conferred on members of the services in India (above a certain life age); on the non-official Anglo-Indian residents; and, above all, on a portion of the native communities."

A GOOD may unpleasant things, says "Atlas," in the *World*, have been said about Lord Wolseley at various times, and one of the most ill-natured was the unfounded statement that he had stigmatised as a folly the mission on which General Gordon sent poor Colonel Stewart. "I have seen a letter from him, in which he utterly repudiates and denies having used any such expression. The gallant General's opinion of his brave comrade given in this same letter deserves to be made public. "I am a personal friend of Gordon's,' he writes, 'and one of his most devoted admirers. I always say that I have personally known only two heroes in my life: Robert Lee of the Southern Army was one, and Gordon is the other. Apart from the feelings of duty by which I am actuated in this enterprise, there is also the feeling of personal affection for the man who has so gloriously defended Khartoum, and a longing on my part to do all a man dare do to save his life.'"

COLONEL WILLIAM F. F. WALLER, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, and late of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, has died in his forty-fifth year. He entered the service in 1857, and in the following year saw considerable service in India, including the siege and storm of Chandaree and Jhansi. Battle of the Betwa, and capture of Calpee. The Victoria Cross was awarded him for the conspicuous gallantry he displayed at the capture and storm of the Fortress of Gwalior in June, 1858. He, with Lieutenant Rose (who was killed), were the only Europeans present, and with a mere handful of men they attacked the fortress, climbed on the roof of a house, shot the gunners opposed to them, carried all before them, and took the fort, killing every man.

THE Italian Government, in reply to the recent Note of the Porte regarding the Italian expedition to the Red Sea, confirms its previous declarations concerning the sovereign and territorial rights of the Sultan, and points out that its action is in no way in contradiction with these assurances. The Government adds that the occupation of certain points on the Red Sea by Italy was suggested by the urgent necessity for ensuring the safety of Italian subjects owing to the continued retreat of the Egyptian garrisons and the consequent abandonment of the regions in question. In proof of these declarations Italy, following the example of the British at Berber and Zeilah, will allow the Egyptian flag to remain hoisted by the side of her own at every point occupied by Italian troops.

A LIVERPOOL paper states that it has been ascertained that the dynamite or terrorist party took most comprehensive measures to ensure the removal of Carey, the informer, after he had given his evidence in the Phœnix Park case. Nearly fifty thousand dollars were collected for this one purpose in America and England. Ten men were selected to go to different points to await Carey, as it was not known where the Government would send him. All of them left New York at intervals of a few days under various disguises. They knew that the New York docks were haunted by detectives, and they took every precaution to have their departure and prospective destination kept as secret as possible. Before they left New York they arranged an ingenious and difficult cypher, consisting of thirteen hieroglyphics and thirteen double letters, with which they were to communicate with each other. Kearney was to watch the Liverpool docks; Phelan was put on guard over the port of Glasgow; to Short was assigned the port of London; and O'Donnell was set to watch Plymouth and other Channel ports. It was first suspected that the Government would try first to get Carey over to Havre or Rotterdam, and it was chance that led O'Donnell to find him in a Capetown steamer,

WHO THE MAHDI IS.

THE MAHDI.

THE following account of the Mahdi was drawn up by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, who was killed at Merawi on his way down the Nile from General Gordon at Khartoum :—

Mahomet Achmet, the Mahdi, is a Dongolawdi, or native of the province of Dongola. His grandfather was called Fahil, and lived on the Island of Naft Arti (Arti=Dongolawi for "Island"). This island lies east of and opposite to Ordi, the native name for the capital of Dongola. His father was Abdullahi, by trade a carpenter. In 1852 the man left and went to Shindi, a town on the Nile south of Berber. At that time his family consisted of three sons and one daughter, called respectively Mahomed Hamid, Mahomet Achmet (the Mahdi), and Nur-el-Sham (Light of Syria.) At Shindi another son was born called Abdullah. As a boy Mahomet Achmet was apprenticed to Sherif-ed-deen, his uncle, a boat-builder residing at Shakabeh, an island opposite Berber. Having one day received a beating from his uncle, he ran away to Khartoum, and joined the free school or "Medressa" of a faki (learned man, head of a sect of dervishes), who resided at Hoghali, a village east of and close to Khartoum. This school is attached to the tomb of Sheikh Hoghali, the patron saint of Khartoum, and who is greatly revered by the inhabitants of that town and district. (The Sheikh's tomb or shrine, although he keeps a free school and feeds the poor, derives a very handsome revenue from the gifts of the pious. He claims to be a descendant of the original Hoghali, and through him of Mahomet.) Here he remained for some time studying religion, the tenets of his sheikh, &c., but did not make much progress in the more worldly accomplishments of reading and writing. After that he went to Dongola, and there he joined another free school kept by a Sheikh Ghubush at a village of that name situated nearly opposite to Mekherref (Berber). This school is also attached to a shrine greatly venerated by the natives. Here Mahomet Achmet remained six months completing his religious education. Thence he went to Aradup (Tamarind Tree) village, south of Kana. Here in 1870 he became a disciple of another faki—Sheikh Nur-el-Daim (Continuous Light). Nur-el-Daim subsequently ordained him a Sheikh or faki, and he then left to take up his home in the island of Abba, near Kana, on the White Nile. There he began by subduing the jungle ransan excavation (khaliva—retreat) into which he made a practice of retiring to repeat for hours one of the names of the Deity, and this accompanied by fasting, incense-burning, and prayers. His fame and sanctity by degrees spread far and wide, and Mahomet Achmet became wealthy, collected disciples, and married several wives, all of whom he was careful to select from among the daughters of the most influential Baggara Sheikhs (Baggara—tribes owning cattle and horses) and other notables. To keep within the legalized number (four), he was in the habit of divorcing the surplus and taking them on again according to his fancy. About the end of May, 1881, he began to write to his brother fakis (religious chiefs), and to teach that he was the Mahdi foretold by Mahomet, and that he had a divine mission to reform Islam, to establish a universal equality, a universal law, a universal religion, and a community of goods ("beyt-ul-mal"); also that all who did not believe in him should be destroyed, be they Christian, Mahommedan, or pagan. Among others he wrote to Mahomet Saleh, a very learned and influential faki of Dongola, directing him to collect his dervishes (followers) and friends and to join him at Abba. This sheikh, instead of complying with his request, informed the Government, declaring the man must be mad. This information, along with that collected from other quarters, alarmed his Excellency Reouf Pasha, and the result was the expedition of August 3, 1881. In person the Mahdi is tall, slim, with a black beard and light brown complexion. Like most Dongolawis, he reads and writes with difficulty. He is a local head of the Gheelan or Kadrige order of dervishes a school originated by Abdul Kader-el-Ghulami, whose tomb is, I believe, at Bagdad. Judging from his conduct of affairs and policy, he would say he has considerable natural ability. The manner in which he has managed to merge the usually discordant tribes together denotes great tact. He had probably been preparing the movement for some time back.

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN.

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

THE mail has brought little that is new regarding the fall of Khartoum. Indeed the special telegrams to the *Bombay Gazette* give the fullest and most complete accounts of the disaster that have yet reached this country.

The report of the fall of Khartoum was first brought to Metammeh by a messenger who went ashore from the island where the steamers stranded and came by foot to Gubat, from whence the news of the disaster was at once sent across the desert to Korti. Shortly after Colonel Stewart, Mr. Wortley, who had accompanied Sir Charles Wilson in the steamers to Khartoum, arrived at Gubat in a small boat with further details, and a second messenger was promptly despatched to Korti. It says much for the tranquillity of the route, *viâ* Gakdul and Abu Klea, at that time that both messengers, travelling apparently without escort, should have traversed the Bayuda Desert so safely, but of course they preceded the news of the disaster which by this time has spread fast and far among all the tribes, and some of those which were friendly have, since the fall of Khartoum, gone over to the enemy. The date when the last messenger left Gubat is believed to have been the 31st of January, passing Gakdul on the 3rd of February. At that time Sir Redvers Buller should have been at Gakdul with the Royal Irish and West Kent in a position practically impregnable, with an unlimited supply and ample provisions. The only other wells *en route*—the Hambok, between Gakdul and Korti, and Abu Klea, between Gakdul and Metammeh—are held by Bedouin tribe, who have declared to be some few wounded at the action near Metammeh who are at Gubat or at Abu Klea, but all the wounded from the first fight are safely at Gakdul.

The Arabs saluted the town on the fall of Khartoum with repeated salvos of artillery.

The fact that Sir Charles Wilson took three steamers up with him, and after wrecking two on his way down had not one left to send a message to Gubat, is said to be due to the fact that one was wrecked in going up, the Nile being low and the shallows and rocks numerous. The approaches to Khartoum were held in force by the rebels, and the steamers ran the gauntlet of a very smart fire from the banks. At Halfiyah the rebels had placed four Krupp guns upon the banks, from which they fired upon the steamers.

On approaching Omdurman they discovered that the report that Omdurman had fallen into the hands of the enemy was only too true; and from that position also the enemy opened fire.

Things began to look worse when the enemy were found to be in possession of the Island of Tuti which lies at the junction of the two Niles just outside the city of Khartoum.

Still pressing on under a storm of bullets, they came within hail of Khartoum. To their dismay they found that instead of being welcomed as deliverers, the garrison of the capital took up the fire, from which they had been suffering, and received them as foes.

No flags were flying from any of the public buildings in the town, which appeared to be in the undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace, a well-known building, visible from the river, was to all appearance gutted.

Finding it impossible to effect a landing in face of the overwhelming forces of the enemy, they were compelled to retreat out of range, and then endeavour to gather what information they could by communication with the shore as to the fate which had befallen General Gordon.

There were all kinds of rumours afloat in London when the mail left as to the fate of Gordon. All agreed in asserting that Khartoum passed into the Mahdi's possession by treachery. The best reports seem to point to one Faraz Pasha as the traitor. This commander being left in charge of the ramparts is said to have opened the gates and admitted the enemy into the town on the 26th of January.

As to General Gordon, the reports current were very conflicting. It was said, for instance, that the rebels had only gained possession of the outworks, and that Gordon was still holding the citadel. It was feared at the time that there was no foundation for this story, beyond the rumour brought by messengers across the desert that General Gordon with a few Europeans (Levantines probably) was shut up in a church in Khartoum.

Another report said that General Gordon was now in the hands of the Mahdi, and yet another added that he is now wearing the Mahdi's uniform.

Most of the reports, however, say that he is killed. Another rumour had it that Gordon was killed some two months ago, when it is alleged, Khartoum fell. It is a singular fact that the date would correspond with the period when there were similar rumours prevailing as to the fact of Khartoum and Gordon in the bazaars of Cairo.

There were rumours in Cairo that two thousand persons were massacred at Khartoum.

Of the fate of the Egyptian garrison it is to be feared there can be little doubt. In the negotiations which took place at the end of last year between the Mahdi and General Gordon, the Mahdi, while expressing extreme regard for the heroic and devout General, who had defended Khartoum against the whole of the revolted tribes, expressly exempted the Egyptians from the offer of safe conduct. These unfortunate instruments of a fallen tyranny, says a home paper, have probably been massacred to a man; and the mission of mercy and humanity which General Gordon went out to fulfil can now for the first time be said to have failed.

The Central News is informed that Lord Wolseley, has sent a telegram in which he points out that he could not reach Khartoum under five weeks when the hot season would have commenced. He assures the Government that he could still attack Khartoum and defeat the Mahdi, but the operation now would be difficult, not to say hazardous. His Lordship expresses his intention of concentrating all his forces, unless the Government direct him to continue operations against the Mahdi. There is no fear entertained for the safety of the British force.

The Europeans who are already in the Mahdi's hands are said to be treated with humanity. The priests at Obeid, who were first ordered to be slain, have been not only allowed to live till Christ comes to join the Mahdi, as they adroitly suggested, but they received a regular stipend. From the stray and casual hints given from time to time as to what is going on in the heart of the Soudan, it would appear that Vizetelly, the Austrian officer, and the French renegade, who are said to be attached to the Mahdi's head-quarters, have no reason to complain of their treatment.

OCCUPATION OF BERTI.

A reconnaissance by Colonel Butler, who commands the advance guard of the column under General Earle, which is advancing towards Metammeh by the river, showed that the Arabs who were to be punished for the murder of Colonel Stewart were encamped in a strong position at Berti. It was hoped that they would fight; but they did not, as will be gathered from the following telegram from Lord Wolseley to the War Office, dated Korti, the 2nd inst :—"Report from Earle, dated yesterday just received. He had occupied Berti, which had been deserted by the enemy. Two uncles of Suleiman, the murderer of Stewart, had come into camp and made submission. Hussein, the stoker of Stewart's steamer, had escaped from the enemy and reached Earle's camp. River very difficult, but column overcoming all obstacles."

RECONNAISSANCES FROM SUAKIM.

A reconnaissance in force was made from Suakim on Feb. 1. A correspondent gives the following account of it :—Giving the Berkshire Regiment one clear day's rest after its arrival here, General Fremantle made a reconnaissance in force this morning at five o'clock towards Kasheem, eight miles to the west of Suakim. The force consisted of two guns Royal Horse Artillery, 109 sabres 19th Hussars, 60 Egyptian cavalry, 600 Berkshire infantry, 30 engineers, 30 marines. The cavalry and artillery first came upon the enemy, who were found in considerable force and in a position too strong to attack, owing to the thick scrub surrounding it. The artillery and cavalry tried to bring the enemy up to the infantry, which was formed in square; but the enemy, after being shelled by our artillery, refused to attack the square in its well-chosen position, and our force retired, and camp at nine o'clock. One Egyptian trooper was wounded. Colonel Kelly, the brigade major, had a narrow escape, his horse being killed under him during the enemy's charge; one hussar's horse was also killed. The enemy's loss is supposed to have been heavy, as the artillery fired over thirty rounds of shrapnel at short range. Many were seen to fall, but the enemy was determined not to fight. The force at Tamanieb Kasheem is reported to number over 5,000, and the rebels hold all the coast from Rowsyah to Agig, as well as the roads to the interior. The negotiations with the Habab tribe have failed, and that horde has joined Osman Digma.

Eighty horsemen rode out on Feb. 2 to the wells at Handoub and burned some huts there. They were attacked on their way home, but managed to reach Suakim with comparatively slight loss. A correspondent has telegraphed this account of the affair :—This morning a reconnaissance was made to Handoub, ten miles on the Berber road, by a mixed force of forty sabres of Hussars and forty Egyptian cavalry. They succeeded in surprising Handoub. The inhabitants fled, leaving everything behind. The village was burnt by the Hussars, who captured the camels and cattle. On their return the rebels from Tamai and Hasheen cut them off, completely blocking the road to Suakim. After a desperate ride eastwards to the sea-coast, followed by overwhelming numbers on camels, the force managed to find its way back. The rebels are estimated at 5,000 men. Our losses were eight Hussars and three Egyptains missing; eleven Hussar horses and seven Egyptian horses killed. The enemy's loss was trifling.

Another correspondent gives the following account of the return :—On the return of the force the scouts reported that a large number of the enemy were drawn up in front at a distance of one mile from Handoub, extending for a mile across the plain, and posted under cover of the thick bush. Soon afterwards the scouts were driven in on the main body by the enemy's fire. Our cavalry then tried to turn the enemy's right flank, under a heavy fire and most determined advance. This manœuvre was not accomplished without great difficulty, owing to the rough nature of the ground in the proximity of the rebels. The Hussars lost eight men and eleven horses killed or missing, and the Egyptians three killed and six horses missing.

General Fremantle has telegraphed to the War Office saying that the officer commanding the cavalry exceeded his instructions, adding :—"Enemy from the hills prepared an ambush in a khor two miles from Handoub. The cavalry reaching this khor on their return were obliged to gallop round the enemy's flank under heavy fire. Gregory took on his horse two Hussars in succession and saved one. Stopford also saved a man similarly."

A telegram to the *Standard* from Massowah says :—The Sheikh Abdel Kader, of the friendly tribe of Beniamers, has arrived here. He is the bearer of excellent news of the beleaguered garrisons in the interior. His people have succeeded in carrying out the engagement which they undertook, to revictual Kassala, and have passed a convey of two hundred and fifty camels, loaded with grain, into the town. This supply will enable the garrison to hold out for a long time. Abdel Kader anticipates that, with some assistance from Government, he will be able to keep open the road permanently to Kassala, as the greater part of the Hadendoa tribe, who have so long harassed it, have been summoned to the north, to reinforce Osman Digma's gathering before Suakim. From Ghirs, on the Settit river, the news comes that the garrison have made a successful sortie, and that the Gallabal country the Kskroori tribesmen under their Sheikh Saleh, aided by three Abyssinian Chiefs and their followers, fought a great battle with a large force of the Baggara rebels marched from Sennar. After a severe struggle the followers of the Mahdi were utterly routed, with the loss of six thousand men, including four Emirs, one of them a nephew of the Mahdi.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE BOAT PARTIES.

Lord Wolseley has issued a special general order as to the progress and conduct of the boats :—He says that the following battalions, in the order named have completed the journey from Sarras to Debbeh in the quikest time :—First, the Royal Irish; second, the Gordon Highlanders; third, the West Kent. The second Division of the Naval Brigade, under Lieutenant Van Koughnet, the Royal Irish, and the West Kent, have particularly distinguished themselves by the excellent order in which they have brought up the boats and supplies. The Second Division of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Forster's company of the Royal Irish handed over the stores entrusted to them in complete order as received, noting being either damaged or missing. Lord Wolseley congratulates the Royal Irish regiment on having won the small prize offered to them as a mark of his personal appreciation of the toils which all have undergone. He hopes that, as they have been first to the river, that they may be among the first to enter Khartoum.l The General recognizes fully the gratifying way in which all the battalions under his command have worked, and warmly thanks both officers and men for the untiring spirit they have exhibited in overcoming the serious obstacles they have had to encounter. All have worked cheerfully under severe privations and continued and arduous toil. Lord Wolseley will have pleasure in bringing their energy and discipline under the notice of her Majesty.

THE MASSACRE OF COLONEL STEWART'S PARTY.

The following is the substance of a statement as to the massacre of Colonel Stewart and his companions which has been made by Hussein Ismalia, one of the stokers on board Stewart steamer the Abdal, who has escaped from the Arabs and joined General Earle's column :—

We left Khartoum about six months ago. There were with us two other steamers. On board the Abdal were Colonel Stewart, two Pashas, two European Consuls, Hassan Bey, twelve Greeks, and some Egyptian soldiers, besides the crew. When we reached Berber we shelled the forts there. After this the other steamers went back. We came on down the Nile. Nothing happened till we had passed Abou Hamed, but on the 18th of September the steamer struck on a rock. We were then passing through Wad Gamr's country. As we passed down we had seen the people running away into the hills on both sides of the river. When it was found that the steamer could not be got off the rock, the small boat, filled with useful things, was sent to a little island near us. Four trips were made. Then Colonel Stewart himself spiked the guns and threw them overboard, and also two boxes of ammunition. The people now came down to the right bank in great number shouting "Give us peace and grain." We answered, "Peace." Suleiman Wad Gamr himself was in a small house near the bank, and he came out and called to Colonel Stewart to land without fear, but said that the soldiers must be unarmed or the people would be afraid of them. Colonel Stewart, after talking it over with the others, then crossed in the boats, with the two English Consuls and Hassan Bey, and entered the house of the blind man, Fakri Etman, to arrange with Suleiman for the purchase of camels to take us all down to Dongola. None of the four had any arms, with the exception of Colonel Stewart, who carried a small revolver in his pocket. While they were in the house we began to land in the boat. After a little time we saw Suleman come out of the house, with a copper water-pot in his hand. He made signs to the people, who were all gathered near the house. They immediately divided into two parties—one entering the house, the other rushing down towards us who were gathered on the bank, shouting and waving their spears. I was with the party who had landed when they charged down. We all threw ourselves into the river. The natives fired, killing some in the river; many others were drowned, and the rest speared as they came near the bank. I swam to the island and hid there till dark, when I was made prisoner with some others and sent to Berti. I heard that Colonel Stewart and the two Englishmen were killed at once. Hassan Bey held the blind man before him, so that they could not spear him. They spared his life and he afterwards escaped to Berber. Two artillerymen, two sailors, and three natives are, I believe, still alive at Berber, where they were sent by Suleiman. All the money found on board and in the pockets of those they killed was divided among the men who did the murder. Everything else of value was placed in two boxes and sent under a guard to Berber. The bodies of Colonel Stewart and the others were thrown at once into the river.

A large number of offers of service were forwarded to the War Office from officers desirous of proceeding to Egypt, in anticipation of reinforcements being despatched to that country, many of these coming from officers of Militia battalions. Nearly twenty officers have arrived in Egypt in the steamers Kaisir-i-Hind and Malwa, to replace those disabled and killed in the recent engagements, and the names of many have been noted at the War Office for some time for employment with Lord Wolseley's force should further detachments be needed. The majority of those now *en route* to Egypt are Cavalry and Artillery officers.

HOME OPINION ON THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

THE news of the fall of Khartoum was made known in London on Thursday, the 5th inst., the day before the departure of the mail, and in Friday's paper the disaster was treated upon with unmistakable gravity.

The *Times* said that the shock caused by the news of the fall of Khartoum has no parallel in the experience of the present generation. No words of ours can adequately express the mingled feelings of dismay, consternation, and indignant disgust universally evoked by this lamentable result of a long course of disregard of the elementary maxims of statesmanship. The fall of Khartoum is instinctively felt to mean much more than the loss of a battle, the collapse of a garrison, or even the loss of the heroic soldier who has so long maintained the honour of the country against tremendous odds. It is the *reductio ad absurdum* of a whole policy, a disaster not only pregnant with instant dangers to our scattered troops but carrying with it dangerous possibilities of disturbance in the remotest corners of the Empire. We have heard many comfortable sayings about the moral effects of our victories, but we shall now have to face the moral effect of defeat which will efface them all. Amid all the grave preoccupation of the moment the most poignant feeling in the hearts of Englishmen is one of profound shame and sorrow at the result of the long and deliberate abandonment of General Gordon. But in this case generosity and self-interest go hand-in-hand, for the final break-down of his gallant defence of Khartoum is one of the heaviest blows that could be dealt at our credit. The Suakim-Berber road must be opened up at any cost, General Gordon must be avenged or rescued, and the honour of the country must be vindicated no matter what the difficulties. Lord Granville is, it is understood, to received, to-day the reply of the Powers to his financial proposals, and we can only hope that some happy turn of events may yet save the Government from a financial and administrative disaster.

The *Standard* opened its first leader on the subject with the words :—"The breakfast table will be bitter this morning to the people of England." England has to face the fact that the efforts of her soldiers have failed to save Khartoum, and the great Englishman, whose name will be for ever a housewords in connection with Africa. It is a grievous blow, but one that must be met with calm reason, and not with panic or passion. There lies before us the choice between two paths—some thorny for the moment, but straight, and leading to a definite end, the others apparently easy, but only so because they are down a terribly steep hill with a precipice at the bottom. The steps by which we have arrived at Metemmeh remain open to our retirement therefrom, but only on one condition—that we show ourselves to be as formidable as we have declared ourselves. We know what is before us—we do know what is behind. There is danger ahead, but much more danger in retreat. Gordon is probably gone—sacrificed by himself, devotedly, magnificently—an example for all time. We weep for Gordon, but we know well that had he possessed one British regiment, or even that poor handful of British cavalry which he asked for a year ago, he and Khartoum would be safe to this hour. All Europe and the East ring with the news of this check to Christian civilisation, and, turn it as we may, it will be called a check to England and English arms if we yield a step of the ground we have won. Of the responsibility of the Government we hardly like to speak. It is they, and they alone, who are responsible for what the country will justly regard a deplorable misfortune. We importuned them for months to hurry on the Expedition for the rescue of General Gordon and the relief of Khartoum; and our representations were seconded by others. But our rulers would not be roused from their lethargy, or disturbed in the enjoyment of their optimistic dreams. They would take their own time. They refused to believe that the man who had saved them was in any danger. They went on complacently with their Franchise Bill, and troubled themselves as little about Khartoum as though it were in another planet. The nation now reaps the not unnatural consequence of this apathy. All its hopes, all its sacrifices, all the lives that have been lost, all the money that has been spent, have so far been wasted. That melancholy fact will stand out in bold relief, and none will be able to gainsay it. But the world must not imagine, for one moment, that the English people will be dispirited or disheartened by the fall of Khartoum or by the failure of Lord Wolseley's force to arrive in time to save General Gordon from captivity. They will only be hardened in their determination to redeem the disaster caused by the procrastination of their Government. As long as he is alive, he must be rescued. Should he perish, he must be avenged. This last contingency, painful as it is, must be confronted.

Seldom within the memory of living men, exclaims the *Daily News*, has the news of such a national disaster reached England as that which was made known yesterday. It would not be easy to overrate the magnitude of the calamity, nor will it be just now in the inclination of any one to attempt to underrate it. We must look this present trouble fairly in the face, without making too much of it; certainly without making too little of it. So far, nothing that has happened in the Soudan has shown or even suggested that our people are less brave, less patient, less skilful in war, less capable of bearing every strain that toil and danger can impose, than they were at any earlier period of our history. The fate of General Gordon may be still uncertain; but his fame is certain. He will be remembered always in our history as the noblest type of soldier, a hero who was to the full in his own person that ideal warrior whom the Templar-Knights tried and failed to create.

If we cannot "rescue," remarks the *Telegraph*, we dare no longer "retire" and thus leave the whole field to the Mahdi. He must be "smashed," as Gordon foresaw, or Egypt will know no rest; but it is, at the same time, utterly impossible to follow after him into Kordofan, for any such rash proceeding would be insane, and a vast expenditure. Meanwhile there remains one grand consolation. We have sustained a grievous disappointment as a nation, but no disgrace. All that has been done by the soldier's point of view has been well done handsomely and creditably, and the country has not only sustained no less of prestige thus far, but has largely added to its renown. We have a great misfortune to repair, but we have no disgrace to lament. All that is needed now is that our statesmen should rise to the heroic level of our soldiers.

The *Irishman* says the Mahdi is triumphant. England's only general has been a little too boastful man, for the Mahdi's men are better than the bulk of Lord Wolseley's forces. There will be no loss of British *prestige*, for among military nations Great Britain has long since come to rank as a fighting power. The *Irishman* would not be that disappointed and chagrined old man, Mr. Gladstone for worlds.

The Dublin *Nation*, after announcing that the British are in retreat, says the British people who have been in ecstasies over the attempted assassination of O'Donovan Rossa will now have something else to think of. Their cup of sweetness will be spoiled by a very large dash of gall. The news is calculated to bring joy to the heart of every enemy of England. No honest man will pity England for any misfortunes that may befall her. Her cowardly cringing before her equals among the nations has long been an abomination in the sight of both earth and heaven.

The Paris papers, commenting on the fall of Khartoum, express the opinion that England will be equal to the situation thus created. The *Journal des Débats* is convinced that England will not permit any diminution of her influence or

in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Capt W B Grant has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 6.)

ADMIRALTY, 4th February, 1885.

The following promotions have been made :—

Lieut R Poore to be Comder in H M's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenants : A P Ethelston, F H Pollen, to be Lieuts in H M's Fleet.

The Rev W Highmoor, B A, has been appointed Chaplain in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 20th April, 1877—Engr G G Smith has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major and Brevt Lieut-Col J W Scott to be Lieut Colvice Pascoe, retired.

Sub-Lieut J F Parry has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet.

Actg Chief Engr W T Bray has been confirmed as Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 6th February, 1885.

Sub-Lieut W B Basset has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 30.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 30 January, 1885.

Major and Col Sir H Stewart, KCB, 3rd Draoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, now a Brigdr. Genl on the Staff with the force on the Nile, to be Major-Genl in the Army for distinguished service in the field.

7th Dragoon Guards, Major W. Creagh has been seconded for service on the staff.

7th Hussars, Lieut W B Mynors resigns his Commission.

18th Hussars, Riding-Mar N Banyard retires on retired pay. Dated 31st Jan, 1885.

19th Hussars, Lieut R W Nicholson has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

Coldstream Guards, Capt and Lieut Col the Hon'ble G A V Bertie to be Major, vice Lieut-Col the Hon'ble E H T Digby appointed Regl Adjutant.

Lieut V J Dawson to be Capt, vice Lieut-Col R Pole-Carew, seconded for service on the Staff

Lieut the Hon'ble H P C S Monck to be Capt vice Major and Lieut-Col the Hon'ble A V Bertie.

Gentleman Cadet J T Sterling, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut vice V J Dawson.

Major and Lieut-Col the Hon'ble E H T Digby, to Regl Adjutant, vice the Hon'ble E E T Roscawen, who has vacated that appointment, having embarked for service in Egypt.

Scots Guards, Lieut R Dundas to be Adjt, vice Lieut C Crutchley, who has vacated that appointment, having embarked for service in Egypt.

INDIA OFFICE, 6th February, 1885.

The following Appointments have been made to the Personal Staff of the Governor General in India, with effect from the 13th December, 1884 :—

To be Military Secretary.—Capt Lord W L De la P. Beresford, V C, 9th Lancers.

To be Aides-de-Camp.—Major H Cooper, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieut the Hon'ble C Harbord, Scots Guards, Lieut Lord H A Russell, Grenadier Guards, Lieut A G Balfour, Highland Light Infantry.

The following Appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India :—

Lieut A H L Bagot, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Govr of Madras.

Major C H B Norcott, Rifle Brigade, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl Dillon, C B, C S I, comdg a Divn of the Bengal Army.

The following Appointments have been made by the Govts in India :—

Col H A Bushman, C B, 9th Lancers, to be an Asst Adjt-Genl, Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut-Col B A. Combe, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Captn C D Cave, Suffolk Regt, to be a Deputy-Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, vice Major P Walker, deceased.

Lieut-Col F J S Adam, B S C, to be Depy Qrmr-Genl, Bombay Establishment, vice Col B H Pottinger, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major H Melliss, B S C, Depy-Asst Qrmr-Genl, to be an Asst Qrmr-Genl B Establishment, vice Lieut-Col Jopp, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Lieut W St L Chase, V C, B S C, to be a Depy-Asst Qrmr-Genl, Bombay Establishment, vice Melliss.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Princess, 1,370 tons, Captain J. J. Read, cleared on the 23rd inst. for Antwerp, etc, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Iron, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed on the 23rd inst. for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Bretwalda, 1901 tons, Captain J. F. Carpenter, cleared on the 23rd inst. for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. P. S. N. Co.'s steamship Mobile C. Captain C. Doert, cleared yesterday for Hongkong, Colombo, and Coasts with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Allie, 1,133 tons, Captain H. Radgoard, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port and Coast (21 Jan.), with 1,825 tons coals. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Pachumba, 86 tons, Captain Simpson, arrived yesterday in harbour from Kurrachee and Coasts (which port she left on the 21st instant), with a general cargo and about 110 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, sailed on the 23rd inst. for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Hajee Rahimbin Mahomed, Mr. J. J. Kyrapeit, Mr. Shak Sahana and 64 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Gwalior (s)	Harris	Trieste, Jan. 28.
24	Allie (s)	Radgaard	Newport, Jan. 21.
	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee, Feb. 21.
	Pharos (s)	Cooper	Perim, Feb. 16.
	Chada (s)	Russell	Calcutta, Feb. 1.
	Brig Rahamanee	Richey	Colombo, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Sadaktullari (s)	Nacoda	Calicut.
	Princess (s)	Reid	Antwerp.
	Satara (s)	Mackerness	Kurrachee & P.Gulf
	Bretwalda (s)	Carpenter	Genoa & Marseilles
	Iron (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
24	Mobile (s)	Doert	Hongkong.

The steamer Beaconsfield began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

River Indus s—100 cases hardware.

Clan Forbes s—10 cases whisky, Hodger and Co.

Nubia s—177 cases whisky, rum etc, D Cawasjee ; 135 cases whisky, wine etc, Sorabjee ; 10 cases brandy, Messrs N Ardaseer and Sons ; 5 cases whisky, Hodger and Co ; 30 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Eduljee.

FROM HONGKONG

Benerice s—60 glass, Eduljee Sowjee ; 170 boxes preserves and glass bangles.

FROM HULL.

Attelo s—50 drums linseed oil, Abdool Kader Alhussen.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—2 cases sugar loaf, Tayabjee and Co ; 4 cases claret, G Groom and Co.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Elliot s—3,415 bags sugar soft, H J H Ahmed, 673 bags sugar, H M Sadik.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—16 cases provisions, Ahbhoy Sumsoodeen.

Nubia s—78 boxes brandy, Messrs N Ardaseer and Sons ; 10 boxes brandy, Messrs N Ardaseer and Sons.

China s—375 cases brandy, Messrs B A Hormarjee.

Cathay s—94 cases wine claret, King King and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bengore Head s—4 packages medicine, Messrs King King Co.

Rosilla s—21 cases brandy, Rodger and Co.

Verona s—13 cases Spanish port, Cuiler Palmer and Co.

Verona s—10 cases sherry, Rodger and Co ; 55 cases sherry and port wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 45 packages of medicine, A H G Hussen, 15 cases provisions, Messrs John Fleming and Co ; 14 cases confectionery and stationery N A Hussen ; 5 cases scarlet colours, Hormusjee Taglijee.

Cathay s—5 cases scientific instruments, W H Nebel & Co ; 135 cases provisions Sharafally Hiptola.

FROM ANTWERP.

Verona s—332 boxes candles, Ibrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poluce s—7 corges wire, Abdulally Ahmedjee.

Medusa s—2 cases glassware, Abdulally Taybally ; 203 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, February 23.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·927
Temperature of the Air	71·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	53·1
Relative humidity of Air	·686
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	78·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	65·7
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, N, NNW, NNE, E-WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	202

From midnight to midnight.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF ENGINEERING BOOKS, FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th Inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Executive Engineer, presidency's new store yards, Fort, the property of an officer, the same comprising of cabinet, clothes press, tea-caddy, accordian, wooden press, copper spirit stove, bookstands, travelling cots, stool, looking glass, chairs, engineering books, charts, novels, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th February, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major R. BOUSTEAD, the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle, and egg frames, tea-pot, claret jug, vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, waiter, butter cooler, candlesticks, table cutlery, french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of dining-table, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing sofa, and Madras pattern dressing and washband tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, reclining, office and mallet-pattern and arm and without arm-chairs, marble topped table and teapoys, conversation and sofa couches, book, toilet and hatstands, double and single door china with plate glass doors, chiffonier, sideboard, whatnot, dumb-waiter, teapoy, American rocking and light chairs, screen, iron bedstead, double and single cots, clothes and gown presses, cheval and dressing glass, wardrobe, chest of drawers, gown stand, Brussels carpets, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, table and hanging lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted double-seated Brougham with a fleabitten Arab horse and harness.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill next to the Cumballa Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain black wood and teakwood and satin wood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first-rate miniature slate billiard table with balls, cues and lamp complete, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine, a handsome light canoe-shaped Baroucha, lined real morocco flat one or pair of horses with a fast trotting chesnut horse and a set of brass mounted single harness, a handsome chestnut young Arab horse "Emperor," a strongly built Arab horse both going in saddle,& harness,rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, real Persian and English carpets, superior pictures, talking and musical lamps, choice and rare plants in pots, &c., the property of Major W. J. Le Breton, the same comprises richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated, Indian worked oval vegetable dishes, sauce tourees, round waiters rich cut bottles, cruet and breakfast cruets, teapot, butter cooler, sugar basin, sauce boat, table and chamber candlesticks, a five branched candelabra, best steel ivo ide cutlery, reading lamp by Theodore Kahnst, a double barrelled gun in case by Forsyth handsome french-polished blackwood, teakwood and satinwood furniture such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 4 pieces, drawing room, oval, writing, side and Madras pattern dressing and washband tables, drawing-room easy, folding, reclining, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, English walnutwood, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room easy chairs with silk cushions, corner toilet stands, handsome wall brackets, whatnot, ornamental china with mirror glasses, china folding screen lady's davenport, round teapoys, ottoman, chiffonier with mirror glass, iron spring bedstead, teakwood double and single cots, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers, wardrobe dressing and cheval glasses, Madras pattern washband and dressing tables with mirror glasses, china and Chinese & Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, baby's iron cot, folding screens, a sweet toned mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Collard & Collard, with music stools, china and China flowervases and jars, rich table ornaments, superior pictures, table and hanging lamps, real Brussels carpets, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utnsils, and Englishmade lady's saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c., &c.

1 handsome light canoe-shaped barouche for one or pair of horses.
1 " strong chestnut horse.
1 set brass mounted single harness.
1 handsome chesnut young Arab horse "Emperor," goes in saddle and harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome double landau for one or pair of horses.
1 " mail-phaeton.
1 " glass-fronted English-built Brougham.
1 " strong Bay Arab Hobby.
1 " brown Australian carriage horse.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grange "Malabar Hill, the remaining stock in trade of the late Mr. Somjee Parpia, consisting of carved and plain black wood and teakwood furniture, such as made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, plated ware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, glassware, hanging chandeliers and argand lamps, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., &c. the same comprises glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle fames, tea and coffee service. ice pitcher, hot water curry dishes, vegetable dishes waiter, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, furniture, such as a set of dinning table, drawing-room, pier, side, oval, card, dressing and washband tables, marble topped table, drawing-room, easy, folding, low, arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, teapoy, conversation and sofa couches, book stand, whatnot ottoman, screen, iron bedstead, camp tables, almira, clothes, and gown presses, bath, hat, toilet, and corner stand, Englishmade table and chairs, chest of drawers, cupboard, candelabras, 6 and 8 light chandeliers, complete, large size pier glasses, gilt frames, handsome cumprgaud lamps, Brussel carpets, table lamps, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, wall shades, handsome photographs and other pictures, &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flowervases, lamps, pictures, a collection of cruious and rare plants in pots, &c. The property of Lieut. A. W. L. Bayley.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by E. Krauss.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by E. Krauss.
One solid American walnutwood harmonium with columns, handles, &c., 5 octaves, 3 stops, viz., bourdine, expression and tremolo.
One solid American walnutwood harmonium with columns, handles, &c., with lock, 5 octaves, 7 stops, viz., sourdine, coranglais, expression, flute, tremolo, and 2 forte.
One solid American walnutwood Dulcet organ with knee swell.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

By order of Hajee Essack Sonah and Sons and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ghella—

N R—10715—91, 95, 98—3 cases prints.
N R—10999—73, 75—2 cases 119 ps. bordered prints.

SALE OF SIAM TEAK PLANKS AND POSTS.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone-bunder, by order of Oomer Peer Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Dhanjee Dhurmajee—

About 87 tons Siam teak, planks and posts.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN CAVEL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Bhunsalee Mowjee Hurjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Baboorow Kamsett, Gungadhur Baboorow, and Eshabai, widow of Ramchunder Baboorow, the followng landed property, viz.:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Cavel Street, otherwise called Kalbadevi Wadgy or Gaiwady, in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 87, aforesaid measuring 20 feet in breadth and 44 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage of the Oart, on the west by the house of Jairam Dewjee Patel, and on the north by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fuzundaree ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Cavel street, aforesaid assessed under No. 28, aforesaid measuring 22 feet in breadth and 45 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east be the public passage of the Oart, on the west partly by the house of Jairam Dewjee Patel, and partly by a well reserved for the public use of the Oart, on the north by the property of Thacker Callanjee Lalljee, and on the south by the property firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of at Middle Colaba, on the Port Trust Ground, opposite Victoria Bunder, on account and at the risk of Moosajee Ebramjee—

3 double blue tubular boilers by Galloway and Sons 22 by 6 with galloway tubes and fittings, each weighing about 14 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence in the compound of Grand Arsenal, Fort, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, superior glass and crockery ware, patent sewing machines, wearing apparels, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps carpets, kerosine oil cooking stoves, Engineer's and cardenters' tools, a suit of travelling bed, chairs and stool, &c., the property of W. Mace, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-street, Fort, the valuable and handsome french-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned sympathetic grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., a handsome light victoria with a sand brek by Gadling, an aviary with birds, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of ARNOLD WRIGHT, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executrix of the late James Bapty, Esq., to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the East India Flour Mills, Falkland-road.

A large quantity of machinery comprising engines, boilers, pullies, shafting, belting and sundry tackle and cast iron ropes, chains, belting and other stores, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The date of sale will be fixed hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

Catalogues will be published and the machinery will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th February, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

25 bales grey shirtings, 10 lbs. and 8½ lbs.
5 " grey dhoties.
20 cases mogul prints.
30 " sherry wine.
15 cases whisky.
20 cases German beer in pints.
50 cases preserve fruits.
3 cases superior playing cards.
1 case best plated forks and spoons.

On accoiint and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—

7 cases soap.
2 " thread.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 25th February, 1885.

JOHN AND COMPANY. 51, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. JOHN & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, 3, Grant building second storey the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and starcut glassware, China and Japanese flowervases, firstrate oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of J. H. Davey, Esq. The same comprises rich starcut glassware, handsome pink and gold dinner, dessert and tea services, coffee machine, best plated ware, cruet and pickle stands, butterpots, spoons and forks, best plated hotwater curry dishes, biscuit box, jam pots toat racks with egg cups, ice pitcher, best plated fish knives and forks in case by Treacher, a set of mother-of-pearl fruit knives and forks, handsome blackwood and teakwood fredch-polished, and carved household furniture, such as a large oval dining table, carved blackwood sideboard, dumbwai er, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and long arm rocking chairs, drawing room conversation sofas, c airs, easy chairs, ottoman, monkey, round, oval, and side tables, ornamenta stand, whatnot and cheffoniers, screens, cupboards and chest of drawers, iron and Madras pattern teakwood, single and double bedsteads, mirror glass, single door almirah, carved wardrobe, washing and dressing tables, looking glass, towel horses, table, hanging and dupiex punkha lamps, filter, bath tubs and Madras cane matting, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 25th February, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Modow Street, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co., Auctioneers, a very large stock of fancy and other goods, such as walking sticks of varieties, courier bags, tiffin baskets, embroided pillows, satin-wood, embroidered, folding, and bentwood chairs, a large assortment of alabaster and marble vases, figures, fruits, &c., canvas portmanteaux, large hand-organs with barrels, powder-proof safes by Tucker and Reeves with patent locks, teak stands, a large quantity of English marble envelopes, marble columns and vases, English inlaid circular table, marble tea-poys, maple and boxwood gilding and other Crackets, a large collection of powerful opera-glasses of sizes, magnifying glasses, powerful telescopes of sizes, bronze statues, bassocks, footstools, plated centre-pieces, epergnes, with glass dishes, wall pegs, looking-glasses, thermometers, spectacles, mechanical instruments, statues, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and mahogany French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a handsome 7 octave English cabinet grand, half hours and hours, very rich Persian velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome Hinks's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a first rate Grey colt aged, one handsome strong English-built broughaui, a handsome very fast trotting chesnut Arab horse, one she-goat giving 3 seers of milk daily, a sweeper's passage belonging in connection with the above, complete harness, gentleman and lady's saddles, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. J. JOSEPH. The same comprises rich form patterns, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and eggstands, butterpot, teapot, Jam pot, biscuit box, and spoons and forks, 3 pair dessert knives and forks in case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c. Very handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, small sideboard, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side oblong, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm, rocking, bedroom and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoneers, ornament stands, cheval ottoman, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome large size hand organ, first-rate English clock striking hours, half hours, and quarters, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, two and three bulb hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, house lately known as Byculla Hotel, the remaining stock in trade of the late Mr. Somjee Parpia, consisting of carved and plain black wood and teakwood furniture, such as made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, plated ware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, glassware, hanging chandeliers and argand lamps, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., &c. the same comprises glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle fames, tea and coffee service. ice pitcher, hot water curry dishes, vegetable dishes waiter, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, furniture, such as a set of dinning table, drawing-room, pier, side, oval, card, dressing and washband tables, marble topped table, drawing-room, easy, folding, low, arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, teapoy, conversation and sofa couches, book stand, whatnot ottoman, screen, iron bedstead, camp tables, almira, clothes, and gown presses, bath, hat, toilet, and corner stand, Englishmade table and chairs, chest of drawers, cupboard, candelabras, 6 and 8 light chandeliers, complete, large size pier glasses, gilt frames, handsome cumprgaud lamps, Brussel carpets, table lamps, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, wall shades, handsome photographs and other pictures, &c.

The above is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome bay Arab horse, 7 years old, 14-3, goes in saddle and single harness.
1 tant with chicks, &c., complete.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CELEBRATED CARRICK BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of the celebrated "Carrick Blend" Scotch whisky, just imported, at s. s. Clan Ogilvie and Ethiopia.

20 Boxes whisky "Carrick Blend"
100 Boxes Irish whisky.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay writes to the exporters in reference to the above whiskey,—"The Whiskey with which you have supplied me is much appreciated by my friends and I have heard people say that it is the best they have tasted."

When again ordering His Excellency writes:—"I may mention the whisky gives great satisfaction, and I am constantly asked from whom I get it."

USUAL WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong grey arab cob, up to weight, believe to be sound.
1 handsome second-hand mail-phaeton, in very good order.
1 buffaloe in calf.

On MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 1, Nesbit-lane, Mazagon, near Sir J. J. Baronets Bungalow, the valuable and handsome plain and carved P. P. household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of T. GAGHAN, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 31 of 1885.

WISHWANATH JUGGONNATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 591, Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, VINAYEK VITTOJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 788, Girgaum Road aforesaid, and VISHWEE-SHWER VINAYEK, an infant residing with his father the said Vinayek Vittojee by his father and next friend the said Vinayek Vittojee ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAGHOBA MOROJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 73, Moogbhat, outside the Fort of Bombay, executors of the last Will and Testament of JUGGONNATH MOROJEE, deceased, CHRISTINA VITTOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in house No. 788, at Girgaum Road, aforesaid, CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, Bombay. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said two following defendants—SADASHEW WITTOJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 10, Coombartoola, Bombay, DINNANATH JUGGONNATH also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 591, Girgaum Road aforesaid, and ANUNDRAO DINNANATH also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 694, Girgaum Road, Bombay, and ANUND SADASHEW, WASSANTRAO SADASHEW and GOVIDRAO SADASHEW, infants, residing with their father the said Sadashew Wittoba at No. 10, Coombartookda, Bombay, their said father and guardian aditem the said Sadashew Wittoba ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court made in this suit and dated the 15th day of December, 1884, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1885, at 3 o'clock p.m., the following property viz :—

Lot 1.—An oart situate at Mahim of one and quarter bhei containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and sixty five square yards, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, bearing Collector's old No. 247, new No. 3029 and new Survey No. 12-1561 and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by public watercourse, on the north by an oart belonging to Balcrustna Jugonnath Kasar, and on the south by the oarts of Pandoo Zaroor and Trimbuck Sadashew Bhut, and which said oart is now in possession of the said Wishwanath Jugonnath and others.

The above property is subject to the payment of Rs. 12-11-1 per annum to the Collector of Bombay.

And also on the premises on the same day, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1885, at 3 p.m., the following property :—

Lot 2.—A plot of Foras Land consisting of eight pieces of salt land fields situate in Mahim in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and fifty nine square yards, bearing Collector's new No. 3029, and new No. 29,14, and new Survey No. 3-243, and bounded on the east by the fields belonging to Gunesh Kamat, on the west by the fields of Kolia Mussoomal, on the north the fields of Dewjee Sewa, and on the south by the fields of Mankia Nam Thacoor, and the said fields of Foras salt batty ground are now in the occupation of the said Wishwanath Jugoonath and others.

The above property is subject to the payment of Rs. 2-4-9 per annum to the Collector of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Church-gate-street, Fort, attorney for plaintiffs, or to the Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND Co.—*(Continued.)*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 72 of 1884.

Tucker Dewjee Premjee, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gadi-road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Tricamdas Mooljee, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhat bazar, outside the Fort, Anandjee Ramjee of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Goolalwady, outside the Fort, and Runsordass Toolsidass, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort.... Defendants.

Under the decree-l order made in the above suit, dated the 15th January, 1885, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 3rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 4th March at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dongree Jao Souza Row, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector or Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 665, and new No. 2263, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Dongree Jao Souza Row, on the west by a sweeper's passage belonging in common to the hereditaments hereby granted and to the property of Nursey Natha, on the other side of the said passage, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Pandaree and now of one Hurjee guldsmith and on the south by the property belonging to the Estate of the said Fakeer Mahomed bin Bawa Kaka, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, and now under Nos. 24 and 26 De Souza Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Latifabai and Ashabai, widows of the said Fakeer Mahomed, and also in the occupation of the said Latifabai, and thirdly all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chambar Wada First-row, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, partly under Collector's old No. 1391, new No. 7143 and now Survey No. 2840, and partly under Collector's old No. 1414 and new No. 7164, containing by admeasurement the former portion 88 square yards and 7-9ths, and latter portion 135 square yards and 6-9ths, aggregating 223 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bound-d as follows—on the east by the property of Alladin Hubibbhoy, on the west by the property of Goolam Ally Suchoo, on the north by the property of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and on the south by the said Chambar Wada 1st Row, and which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 12, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Latifabai these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

Tucker Dewjee Premjee, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gadi-road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Tricamdas Mooljee, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhat bazar, outside the Fort, Anandjee Ramjee of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Goolalwady, outside the Fort, and Runsordass Toolsidass, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort.... Defendants.

Under the decree-l order made in the above suit, dated the 15th January, 1885, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 3rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 4th March at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dongree Jao Souza Row, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 665, and new No. 2263, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Dongree Jao Souza Row, on the west by a sweeper's passage belonging in common to the hereditaments hereby granted and to the property of Nursey Natha, on the other side of the said passage, on the north by the property belonging to Pandaree and now of one Hurjee guldsmith and on the south by the property belonging to the Estate of the said Fakeer Mahomed bin Bawa Kaka, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, and now under Nos. 24 and 26 De Souza Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, etc.
Rich Silk Dresses for Receptions.
The New Spotted Muslins.
Embroidered Nun's Cloth.
French Flowers in all tne new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittin s, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	90 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machin head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rose-wood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY,
WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rose-wood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases Rs. 15 and	12 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 4
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ditto	9 0
11 ditto	6 0
9 ditto with tacked head	3 0
9 ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

CASTANETS.

Bones per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0

VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.	

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 30 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and	75 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, LD.

PRICE LIST OF
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS
AND
INSTRUMENTS SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

	Rs. Rs.
Half and three-quarter size Violins for Boys	12 to 20
Full size Violins for learners	10 to 25
Selected Copies, well tried and tested	30 to 155
Violas or Tenor Violins, Full rich toned	50 to 160
Violincellos, Best copies	from 100 to 250
Double Basses, Three Strings	from 125 to 200
French Guitars, Machine heads	20 to 80
Spanish Guitars, Machine heads	30 to 70

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BANJOS ALWAYS IN HAND.

	Rs. As.
Seven String, Amboyna hoop, Nickel Silver rim, 26 patent Nickel adjusting screws and Nickel metal clamp to neck, Fret Finger board complete in cloth lined shaped case with clasps and lock	65 0
Seven String Solo Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoops and rim, 18 patent Nickel Silver adjusting screws, Ebony faced finger board with frets, Nickel clamps to neck, in cloth lined shaped case with lock	55 0
Seven string, Dobson's pattern American Banjo, Walnut hoop and Sounding board, Brass screws and fittings, Fret finger board very fine toned instruments, in cloth lined shaped cases with lock	45 0
Seven String Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim, 20 patent Brass adjusting screws, walnut neck with Fret finger board	30 0
Seven String Banjo, Brass hoop, rim, and adjusting screws inlaid finger board Machine head	30 0
Seven String Banjo, Nickel Silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim and 14 adjusting screws Fret finger board	25 0
Seven String Banjo oak hoop, patent rim adjustment, 20 Brass screws and Brass ring, Fret finger board	20 0
Seven String Banjo with oak or ebonized hoops, Brass rim and adjusting screws, inlaid finger board	10 0
Piccolo Banjos, Brass hoop and adjusting screws, six Strings	10 0
Tambourines, Twelve inch wood hoops painted, 12 pairs Brass jingles, Brass ring, screw adjustment, best vellum heads	7 0
Ten inch Nickel silver wood lined hoops, 5 pairs Nickel jingles, very strong for hard work	8 0
Professional Tambourines, very strong for knocking about, 12 inch 5 pair jingles, oak hoops, best vellum head	4 0
Do. do. do. 10 inch size	3 0
Do. do. do. 9 do. do.	2 0
Concertinas, English, Mahogany, with 48 keys, full compass, in strong box	45 0
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, full Compass	65 0
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, an extra fold to bellows, and more highly finished than above	80 0
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (i.e. surronded with cloth to prevent rattling), in rose wood Box, an excellent instrument	95 0
Ditto highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, silver-tipped studs in Rosewood Box.	125 0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	15 0 to 40 0
A large stock of German Concertinas of the best make, with single or double notes, large and small sizes, at from each	8 0 to 12 0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	16 0 to 20 0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones	25 0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones	30 0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	2 8 to 12 0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird each	1 8
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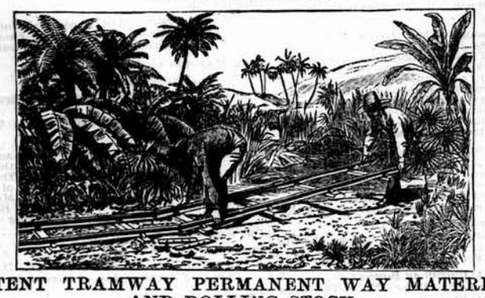

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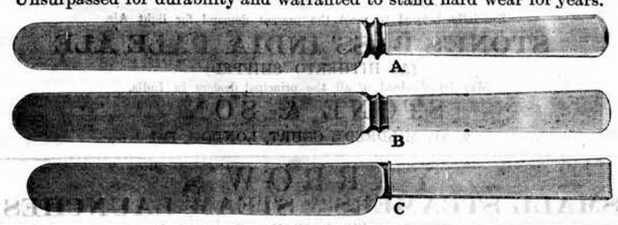

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